SATURDAY NIGHT

ULY 11, 1950

—Harry Befus

BRONCO BUSTER: *Stampede Week in Cowtown.*

CALGARY:
STETSONS, SPURS AND SPECULATION

e Page Eight

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Slaughter of the Innocents • Stephen Leacock Jr.
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SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
Established 1887

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CONTENTS

FEATURES

CALGARY: STETSONS, SPURS AND SPECULATION ..... Snaddon and Breen 8
ABOUT "THE FAR DISTANT SHIPS" ..... William Sclater 11
THE WHOLE HISS STORY ..... Willson Woodside 19
THOUGHTS ON DOMINION DAY ..... David Brock 20
SLAUGHTER OF THE INNOCENTS ..... Stephen Leacock Jr. 26
WHO SAID BIRD-BRAIN? ..... Mary Lowrey Ross 29
NOW THE LIGHTS WILL KEEP BURNING! ..... Michael Young 30

DEPARTMENTS

Books 18
Business Angle 31
Business Front 30
Capital Comment 3
Crosswords 27
Front Page 5
Films 14
Intermission 20
Letters 4
Lighter Side 29
National Round-Up 12
Ottawa View 2
People 24
Theatre 22
Then & Now 35
U.S. Affairs 19
World Affairs 16
World of Women 25

BEHIND THE SCENES

Cover: Highpolers vs. saddlestiffs are only one of the attractions of Calgary's annual **Stampede Week** that draw 400,000 people to the "Foothills City." For one week the city turns back into history and to the days of the glorious West. But behind the colorful façade of broncs, blue-jeans and chuckwagons, a steady everyday life of big business forms the real visage of the city. How it got that way and where it's going from here is told on Page 8.—*Photo by Harry Befus.*

Highlights: The brilliant job by the Royal Canadian Navy in World War II has at last been told (Page 11) . . . More children under 14 are killed or maimed in motor accidents than die from all childhood's diseases (Page 26) . . . The opening last week of the Des Joachims power project on the Ottawa River means that firms wanting to build in Ontario need no longer hesitate because of power uncertainties (Page 30).

Around the Corner: Next week SN will give you a once-over-lightly on Canadians abroad. An estimated 38,000 are roving around Europe this summer. But Harriet Rouillard in "What Are Canadians in Paris Up To?" will report also on those who will be there after the tourists have gone, what they are doing, and why . . . Quebec handicrafts are a creative side of French Canadian life that has become big art and big business, writes Fred Kaufman . . . "Don't Shoot Your MP: He Did His Best," warns Michael Barkway in an article that sums up the past session of Parliament . . . Willson Woodside continues his analysis of the Far Eastern crisis.

Staff Scout: As perceptive readers of SN's city series long ago noticed, the staff editor who works with the writer on the spot is Melwyn Breen. But a "city series" gremlin along with July humidity got into his typewriter this week. And a couple of issues hence, we'll give you Breen's own report on "Peevish, Ont.," a lovely little town on the Kagamawipiti River.

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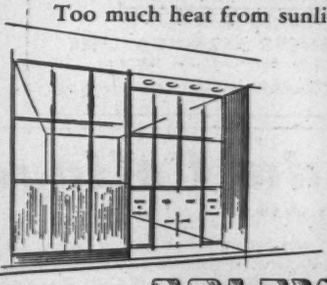

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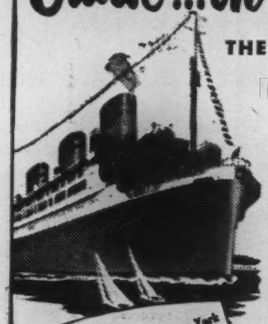

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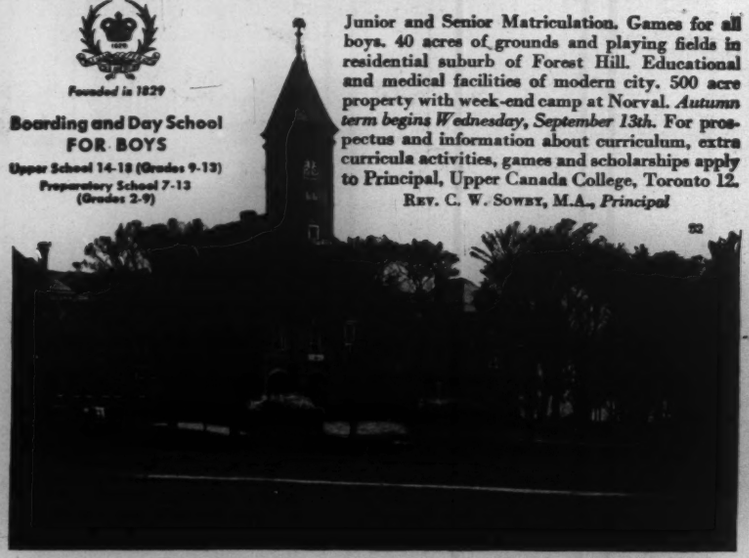

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OTTAWA VIEW

MINORITY OF ONE

JEAN-FRANCOIS POULIOT, perpetual MP for Temiscouata, is one of the few mavericks of the House of Commons. Portly, unpredictable, volatile, he can be witty and benign. Or he can be the reverse. He lashes out with rare virulence at people and things he doesn't like; and he has a catholic taste in opponents. People Pouliot doesn't like are always "stupid;" but that merely begins a rich vocabulary of offensive epithets.

True to form, **Pouliot** was the only member last week to oppose Canada's support of UN action in Korea. He gave angry expression to all the isolationist catchphrases: "What have we to do with Korea?"; "Why should we tag along behind the U.S?" Nothing could so well have underlined the unanimity of the House of Commons. Nothing could so well have exposed the shabbiness of the isolationist doubts lurking in the shadows. Nothing else would have led **Maurice Boisvin,** (Lib. Nicolet-Yamaska), to make his moving affirmation of Quebec support. Jean Francois Pouliot did Parliament a much greater service than he intended.

HOW FAR DO WE GO?

PARLIAMENT prorogued under the general impression that the Prime Minister had promised to recall it if the Government decided on any help to Korea beyond naval forces. This was the interpretation within the Government as well as outside it. Actually the pledge was not so definite. **Prime Minister St. Laurent** said he would recall Parliament before taking any action "beyond what I have indicated;" and he had indicated that "the Government would consider making a contribution if we are informed that a Canadian contribution to aid United Nations operations under a United Nations commander would be important to achieve the ends of peace." The Government might feel itself free to send *any* naval forces, or supplies, or even perhaps air forces (though we have no heavy bomber squadrons), without calling Parliament. But you can take it as certain that no land forces would be sent without Parliament's approval.

WHAT WILL IT TAKE?

IT STILL seems most unlikely that Canadian land forces would be required from this distance. The U.S., the U.K. and Australia have pretty sizeable ground forces already in the Far East. On the other hand it seemed possible even by the week-end that the UN might be in for an operation to re-conquer, rather than merely defend, southern Korea. No one could tell what that might call for. But the Canadian Cabinet seemed to agree with the U.S. that this thing must be seen through to the end.

U.N., NOT U.S. SHOW

AT THE WEEK-END machinery had still to be established at Lake Success to provide the form, as well the spirit, of a United Nations operation. But St. Laurent had underlined in heavy type that Canada is interested in it only as a UN business. Canada, like many other powers, wanted it very clear that she has no direct interest to take her in. "Our interest," said one Minister, "is the same as Switzerland's." Still less was Canada interested in pulling U.S. chestnuts out of the fire. Some unregenerate characters in high places were saying that the U. S. might well take the weight of the first blows *this time.*

If Pouliot or *Pravda* or anybody else says we're being blindly dragged along by the U.S., they know nothing of the feeling in the Government. Some of the U.S. actions are not much approved by Canadian ministers; but the important thing is that the U.S. has given the lead which no one else could give. Just as Mussolini's attack on Ethiopia could have been stopped only by a British lead, so the Korean aggressor could only be stopped by a U.S. lead. But it only makes sense for others if it's a UN police job.

EAR TO THE GROUND

NEVERTHELESS the Government is keeping its ear to the ground. Already it senses in some quarters, if not opposition, at least reluctance to get involved. Some influential men were saying that in the villages and townships people don't even know where Korea is. But the key ministers thought most Canadians had a good grasp of the main point—that aggression had to be stopped, and that we'd gain nothing by letting the free world be nibbled away bit by bit.

In spite of the solid House of Commons, Liberal politicians were uneasy about what the Canadian people were thinking. This Government may be as prone as any other to the common mistake of underestimating the electors.

■ A formal order-in-council will soon be passed rescinding the orders which exempt certain imports from anti-dumping duty. (SN, *Ottawa View,* May 16). The British have been warned of this, and one important concession has been made to them. Automobiles will, for the present, remain exempt.

This one remaining exemption applies, like all the others have done, to imports from any country. It would also have to apply to U.S. cars if they were being imported: when they are allowed in again free of controls the Government is unlikely to continue the exemption.

CAPITAL COMMENT

Light on the Liberal Party

IN THE world of modern journalism so many distracting events are continuously happening or about to happen that history tends to be neglected or impatiently brushed aside. We all know keen reporters who seem to be endlessly knowledgeable about current developments but totally lack historical perspective. At the Canadian Authors' convention at Montreal last week, Arthur G. Penny, former editor of the *Quebec Chronicle-Telegraph*, reported how shocked he was when a member of his staff, coming across the name in the course of his work, asked: "Who was Arthur Meighen?"

Cynics quote such saws as: "History teaches us that history teaches us nothing," or "History is a fable agreed upon." I have no doubt a lot of time spent on historical research is wasted. But the stubborn fact remains that the historian, when competent and conscientious, provides us not only with entertainment but with valuable insights and practical guides to the understanding of what is going on today, even of what may happen tomorrow.

Six years ago the Canadian Social Science Research Council, aided by the Rockefeller Foundation, sponsored a series of studies of the Social Credit movement in Alberta. The editor, S. D. Clark of Toronto, has recently presented the first two background studies to his fellow-Canadians: "The Progressive Party in Canada" by W. L. Morton; and "The Winnipeg General Strike" by D. C. Masters. (Both published by the University of Toronto Press and distributed by S. J. Reginald Saunders.)

Lesson Learned

Morton's book tells of the rise and fall of the Progressive party, but incidentally it throws new light on the history of the Liberal party in Canada. The rise of the Progressive party was, indirectly, a severe reflection upon the inadequacy as a national party of the Laurier-Fielding Liberals.

The subsequent absorption of one wing of the Progressive party, and the failure since of any large third-party to arise or to flourish may be read as evidence that the Liberals learned their lesson. No one, presumably, took more to heart the events which began with "The Siege of Ottawa" in 1910, and ended with the virtual disappearance of the Progressives as a political threat in 1926, than did Mackenzie King. King was a young political lieutenant of Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the Reciprocity Campaign, and Prime Minister in the 14th parliament, when the Progressives held 65 seats and second place in the House of Commons.

The lesson was that a national party cannot be built on sectional interests or loyalties; and that a reform or liberal party cannot survive or prevent the birth of regional parties unless it continues responsive to major popular changes of sentiment.

It may be that the end result is such a series of accommodations, compromises, and concessions as to expose such a party to charges of being interested in nothing more than remaining in power. Leaving aside for the moment all question of ethics, of high principle, of consistency, that is still the formula for the preservation of a powerful national party. And in so diverse and heterogeneous a country as Canada, the existence of at least one really national party (preferably, of course, two) is a vital ingredient of national unity.

Alienating the West

Morton is very good, I think, on the part the Reciprocity campaign played in the alienation of the prairie graingrowers from both historic political parties. This generation many have forgotten, if it ever knew, the exact circumstances.

By 1910, many of the prairie farmers, reading Edward Porritt and other crusaders, had become convinced that the Liberal party had "sold out" to the protectionists and other big interests of central Canada. "The Siege of Ottawa" was a plea for a freer trade policy. Laurier was impressed and the Reciprocity negotiations followed.

This held the loyalty of Alberta and Saskatchewan, but it cost Laurier Ontario, and thus office.

As Dafoe wrote: "The moment he (Laurier) showed signs of putting real Liberal doctrine into effect, the interests combined, and crushed him." The farmers decided that the Liberals were unable to give them the reforms they wanted. Of the Conservatives they had no hopes. Direct political action by the farmers was necessary. The Progressive party was the result. How it triumphed, and then dissolved and split, Morton thoroughly documents.

Mackenzie King pondered closely the lessons of those days, and from 1926 to 1948, with a five-year span in opposition, he drew support from every section of Canada and staved off any important revival of a third party in Canada.

by Wilfrid Eggleston

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LETTERS

Sir Ernest and "Maple Leaf"

AN EDITORIAL in your issue of June 20, headed "The Wrong Maple Leaf," castigates severely the "mis-educating editor" of "A Canadian Song Book" for having arbitrarily and clumsily altered the original text of that song. As the mis-educating editor in question, I read it with some misgivings.

Years had passed since the book first appeared and I could not be sure that I had at the time investigated the original sources. Of one thing, however, I was certain: I had not wilfully tampered with an original text because of an offensive rhyme. I have no objection whatever to the rhyming of "came" with "domain" if it satisfies the ear of the poet. More far-fetched rhymes such as "glorious" and "over us" or "cause" and "voice" in our National Anthem I can bear with equanimity nor have I any urge to make "the rocks and forests quiver" to the sound of "the Maple Leaf forever."

Stephen Leacock tells us that he was once nearly mobbed by a company of infuriated Scots when, at a Burns' Night dinner, he ventured to suggest that "afore ye" was not an ideal rhyme for "Loch Lomond"; had I been present I have no doubt that the MacMillan blood would have been similarly stirred to fury.

No, Mr. Editor, I was sure that the version which you term an "atrocity" and a "frightful banality" antedated my song book by many years. If my memory is not at fault I was taught it in a Toronto public school somewhere about the turn of the century, though I was also made familiar with the version you (and I) prefer.

I knew that it had appeared in several song books: to name only one, you will find it on page 232 of "The New Normal Music Course, Book III," published in 1914 and authorized for use in the schools of Manitoba and Saskatchewan. I knew, in short, that the "vandalism" was not mine—that I had not, to use your picturesque metaphor, stolen the first crust of bread. But had I stolen the second?

Author Changed It

In the course of 21 years, (during which, I believe, the National Council of Education which first commissioned the book has ceased to exist) my memory of details has become somewhat hazy and I could not be certain that, at that time, I had carefully checked all existing versions of the song. The book has during that period been in wide circulation and, until you sprang to the defence of "poor James Muir" (Alexander, Mr. Editor: when you are defending a man's fair name it is as well to know what it is) no one appears to have raised the question.

I cannot endorse too strongly your view that a poet living or dead has a right to be correctly quoted, even though emended versions may please us more. I am therefore relieved that our admirable Public Reference Library has come to my rescue. In John Ross Robertson's "Landmarks of Toronto," Volume 6, page 561, it is stated that Alexander Muir wrote to the city editor of *The Empire* (afterwards amalgamated with *The Mail*) on September 8, 1894, as follows:

> "As I find my song 'The Maple Leaf Forever' is sometimes printed incorrectly, I enclose the correct words."
>
> The words begin:
>
> "In days of yore the hero Wolfe
> Britain's glory did maintain."

Faculty of Music ERNEST MACMILLAN
University of Toronto

See editorial reply, page 5.

Arthritis Work Launched

THE DIRECTORS of the Canadian Arthritis and Rheumatism Society have asked me to express their sincere thanks to you for the support and assistance which you gave during its first annual appeal. . . . Sufficient contributions have been received to assure a sound substantial start being made—as planned, though on a reduced scale.

Already ten Canadian physicians have been selected to commence, in a few weeks, special post-graduate fellowships at leading rheumatic hospitals in the United Kingdom, United States and Canada. . . . Plans have been made to launch various projects in research and establish new clinical facilities within leading general hospitals.

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SATURDAY NIGHT

The Front Page

Vol. 65 No. 40 July 11, 1950

Enjoying the Evening

THERE is now a proposal in England that everybody, including workmen and office workers, should have half an hour's nap after lunch. The proposal is accompanied by the qualification: "working if necessary a little later in the evening," but this of course is a mere concession to the old-fashioned prejudice which holds that people ought to work as hard and as long as they reasonably and comfortably can. The modern view is that anything which reduces working hours is good because it either enables the worker to produce just as much as he did before in less time, so that he is better off and nobody is worse off, or else it compels him to produce less, which means that more workers will be needed and consequently there will be more employment and everybody will be happy.

By extending the lunch-hour a little forward it could be joined up with the time off for "elevenses," and by extending the after lunch nap it could be joined up with the interval for afternoon tea, which beverage would be helpful in bringing the worker back to the state of wakefulness. A tremendous amount of energy would be accumulated during this long restful period, and in the words of the promoter of the nap idea, the workers "would do more work in the afternoon and be in a much better state to enjoy their evening." Well, anyhow, they would be in a better state to enjoy their evening, and it would be preposterous to curtail its length just as they are being enabled to enjoy it.

The Author's Wishes

WE ARE deeply distressed to learn that we have been wronging the *Peterborough Examiner*, the "Canadian Song Book," and the National Council of Education. Sir Ernest MacMillan has come forward with evidence that Alexander Muir in the year 1894 decided that he wanted "The Maple Leaf For Ever" to begin with the assertion that "In days of yore the hero Wolfe Britain's glory did maintain." (*See Letters.*)

As the whole point of our article, and our whole purpose in writing it, was to maintain the right of the author to have his words quoted as he wrote them, we obviously have to withdraw everything that we said and to congratulate everybody concerned upon their fidelity to the poet's latest wishes.

At the same time we think that where there are two variant readings, each approved by the author at a different period of his life, the public and the critics are entitled to make their choice without being strictly governed by dates. We want to appeal from Philip drunk to Philip sober, or in other words from Alexander Muir elderly, precise and fussy, to Alexander Muir young, ardent and filled with patriotic fire.

We do not believe for a moment that "In days of yore from Britain's shore" was ever an alteration imposed on Muir by an outsider. We are convinced that it was at one time the reading which he created and he preferred, and that he abandoned it only because somebody told him that "Wolfe the dauntless hero came" did not rhyme with the line it was supposed to match. We shall be grateful to any reader who will provide us with evidence in support of this theory, which at present we have to admit is mainly based upon instinct.

The Perplexing Witnesses

THE Witnesses of Jehovah cause us a good deal of perplexity. They are extremely fond of using language which seems carefully calculated to cause the maximum of irritation amongst those at whom it is directed. Lately it has been directed chiefly against the authorities and the people of the Province of Quebec, and anybody who wanted to stir up the maximum of anger and bitterness among people who are deeply devoted to their Church, their race and their traditional institutions could scarcely have invented a better title with which to achieve that purpose than "Quebec's Burning Hate for God and Christ and Freedom Is the Shame of All Canada."

We do not question the right of the Witnesses, or anybody else in Canada, to hold and express that opinion, or even to express it without holding it; there is no law requiring Canadians to believe every opinion that they utter. But the expressing of it in certain circumstances was held by the Quebec courts to prove an intent to stir up violence and disorder, and therefore to constitute seditious libel. This seems to us to raise the important question whether "provoking" people to violence against one's own faction is the same thing as "inciting" people to violence against the constituted authorities—which is unquestionably seditious libel. Nobody has suggested that the circulation of "Burning Hate" has ever caused, or is likely to cause, any outburst of violence against the Quebec authorities or against anybody but the circulators of the document.

We should like to see a statute which would prevent the feelings of the majority of the people of Quebec from being lacerated by rude and scurrilous attacks upon their religion and institutions, when such attacks are forced upon their attention in the characteristic manner of the Witnesses. We do not think the law of seditious libel is the proper mechanism for that purpose. We do not think that the disposition of the people of Quebec to be provoked to violence by such utterances as the Witnesses' has much to do with the case. We should like them to be protected from insult and outrage to their feelings whether they are disposed to reply by violence or not, for it seems to us a pity that people of a pugnacious disposition should enjoy a protection which people of a pacific disposition do not enjoy.

Possibly Mr. Duplessis has found the solution but has not yet realized it. Why not empower the Board of Moving Picture Censors to declare that any printed matter which they consider insulting to the racial or religious feelings of any section of the Quebec population shall cease to be a subject

THE PANTS THAT GO WITH THE SUIT

of property rights, and become subject to confiscation like the magazines with the lascivious pictures?

Our External Relations

THE first and rather larger half of "A History of Canadian External Relations" by G. P. deT. Glazebrook (Oxford, $4) is a much-needed reprint of that author's "Canadian External Relations to 1914," long out of print. This in spite of its limiting title is among the best historical surveys of Canada in existence, touching on almost every important aspect except purely domestic politics. The last third of the book, however, is far from being a reprint of "Canada at the Paris Peace Conference," though it covers that ground and vastly more, not coming to a close until, with the North Atlantic Treaty, Canada had begun to speak "with a new note of firmness and determination" and to march with its old allies "toward a firm agreement" for a joint stand against aggression.

This volume will be definitive until a great deal more information has become available on the events narrated. It is regrettable that we should have so little on one of Canada's most influential (but not necessarily wisest) actions, the procuring of the abandonment of the Anglo-Japanese Naval Treaty in 1921. Mr. Glazebrook refers to "incomplete sources," but decides, "Obviously the role of Meighen has been over-dramatized and over-simplified." He warns against the easy assumption that the decision reached, upon Canada's urging, was a wise one. It was contrary to the views of both Australia and New Zealand, and was of course highly satisfactory to the United States. Had it had the effect of either reducing Japan's aggressiveness on the one hand or increasing the readiness of the United States to participate in common defence commitments on the other, it would have been more valuable than it actually was.

Social Credit Expands

THE liveliest interest will be taken, all over Canada, in the renewed invasion of Saskatchewan by the Social Credit army which began immediately after the prorogation of the House of Commons. Saskatchewan is not so different from Alberta as the very different trends of their recent provincial politics would suggest. Both Provinces are in revolt against the old parties, which they both regard as being far too much run by the East. The fact that this revolt led to Socialism in Saskatchewan and to Social Credit in Alberta is largely the result of historical accidents, consisting chiefly in the character and early associations of the men who during the great depression became most influential in their respective territories; though some allowance must be made for the fact that Alberta's population includes a much larger element possessing substantial wealth than does Saskatchewan's.

A few years ago it might have been considered a toss-up whether Socialism would overthrow Social Credit in Alberta or Social Credit would oust Socialism in Saskatchewan. But in the last few years prosperity has smiled upon Alberta, in the form of an enormous oil development, and Social Credit has shown itself capable of taking advantage of the smile. Prosperity has not smiled with the same generosity upon Saskatchewan, and the Socialist policy has turned an anti-capitalist cold shoulder towards even such moderate signs of favor as Nature offered. The result has been a good deal of jealousy felt by the poorer Province for the richer one, and an inclination to think that perhaps Socialism is not the ideal policy for a territory which is still capable of making a good use of a great deal of external capital.

—© Karsh

EXPERT *on Canada Abroad: Prof. Glazebrook.*

The campaign of the Albertans in Saskatchewan is not likely to be on the lines of any doctrinaire Douglasism. It will point out that Social Credit, without relaxing any of its precautions against the hated domination of the evil monster, International Finance, has been able to make terms with it for the rapid development of the natural resources of the area, terms which have been extremely profitable for both the people and the treasury of Alberta. The CCF will be charged with undue sympathy for Russia, which is an unfashionable and discredited attitude at the moment, and with a lamentable lack of business ability in the running of public enterprises. The campaign will probably have the goodwill, and perhaps the financial support, of the federal Conservatives, who have no hope of getting anywhere in either Province under their own name; and the opposition of the federal Liberals will be greatly weakened by the unsatisfactory results (or so the farmers consider them) of the Gardiner wheat agreements. To be able to vote for a party which can bring money into the Province with one hand while threatening to slap the face of the wicked Eastern capitalists with the other, will be a great temptation to the heavily taxed farmers of Canada's one Socialist province.

The Greener Mastodon

'TIS strange how everybody flocks
When comes the Summer equinox
To regions plumbingless and wild,
Where men, who hitherto were mild,
Return to Nature's wide-spread arms
Ecstatically to clasp her charms.
And void of comfort, still they surge
Like lemmings to obey the urge.
Methinks that in the distant past
When first the dust of man was cast,
Mayhap some Pithecanthrop wife
From ennui in her caverned life,
Exhorted spouse to journey on
Where greener grew the mastodon.
And so within man's inner mind
There grew an urge for him to find
Far-distant scenes than those he knew,
Sub-consciously the longing grew,
Until today on every hand
When lusher grows the verdant land,
The inner voice becomes a shout,
Entreating man to sally out
To regions where anopheles,
Plus poison ivy, sand and fleas,
And woodfire food, so charred and black
Makes life worth living, like the sack
Of hardened husks beneath one's head
That serves the tourist for a bed.
'Tis vain to try the voice to quell
That bids return to bosky dell,
For we must heed, and journey on
In search of the greener mastodon.

F. BELL

General Motors Contract

THE decision of General Motors of Canada to make a five-year contract with labor was undoubtedly due to the confidence of management that technological improvements can be effected fast enough to offset the steady succession of wage increases to which the company is pledged. But there is another important factor, and that is the assurance which the contract gives of uninterrupted operation during the five years; and this assurance may have been equally influential with, and is certainly equally beneficial to, the company's employees. The losses caused to the company by strikes come straight out of the profits, and if those losses can be insured against by wage increases which are not more costly than the strikes themselves would probably be, the increases are a good investment. The workers of course have no profits to charge their own strike losses against, and to be able to ensure a reasonable rate of wage increase without having to go on strike to get it is even more of a gain to the workers than to the company.

The General Motors agreement may well set the pattern for a new era in labor relations, at least for industries which possess responsibility and honestly managed unions, and employers who prefer such unions to no union at all or one which they themselves can dominate. This new era should be favorable to the development of a more conservative type of union leadership, since there will be no opportunity for new leaders to rise to power by stirring up strife during the currency of the agreements.

Our Hands to the Plough

CANADA'S part in the Korean affair raised two big questions, one domestic and one external. The external one was to get just as quickly as possible efficient UN machinery to direct the international police operation against the northern forces. This was tricky business, with the Russian bloc staying away from meetings of their own volition but entitled to return at any time, and with Egypt taking a highly "neutral" position. But nothing was more important in our view than to show the world that this was not a crusade of the United States and its friends, but a police operation of the United Nations which happened to be led by the United States as the most suitable and able power.

On the domestic front remarkable unity seems to have been achieved. The House of Commons was even ahead of the Government, with the Conservatives insisting that Canada should play her full part in the first police operation of the United Nations. But all Governments—in the popular phrase—"scare easy". With the House of Commons prorogued, the Government will be very much concerned to know what ordinary people are thinking. They will be watching particularly carefully to see how much Quebec opinion was represented by the isolationist outburst of M. Pouliot. Concern to keep the united front

which Canada has so far maintained is laudable. Our only fear is that Mr. St. Laurent and his colleagues may fall into the common mistake of Governments and of politicians in general. That is to assume that electors are more short-sighted than Ministers, to hang back for fear that no one is following when in fact the people are away ahead of them.

We believe that Canadians have had plenty of time and opportunity to understand the issues raised by the Korean struggle. We believe that Parliament accurately reflected their views in pressing the Government to do its full part with the UN. We hope the Government doesn't try to be too clever by underestimating us.

Comedy in Advertising

THE art of comic advertising is not widely practised in Canada, and until a few years ago, when the attention of advertisers was drawn to a few English and European advertisements which had

used humor with much success, it was almost unknown. It is now making its way, and is doing a good deal to brighten the advertising columns of Canadian periodicals.

Some of the cleverest examples of it are to be found in the French papers of Quebec. A tailor named Joly in Montreal regularly occupies the top right-hand corner of the front page of the "social and cultural weekly" *Notre Temps*, usually changing his advertisement each week. We were particularly pleased with the accompanying example, which is unsigned but has the style marks of a brilliant Montreal cartoonist. The inscription represents Adam, who is just being expelled from the Garden, as announcing, "Very well! I am going to get myself clothed at Joly's!"

Fiat and No Fiat

THE language of the recent Act for making Crown corporations liable to suit without the necessity of a fiat from the government seems to have been drafted by a legal officer whose instinct was to restrict the concession as narrowly as possible. The legal proceedings which are to be permitted without fiat are limited to those "in respect of any right or obligation acquired or incurred by the Board" or whatever else the authority of the public corporation may be called.

Does a Crown company "incur an obligation" when its motor-car runs over a citizen, or does it not? The action in such a case would be an action in tort, and the best legal opinion seems to be that a tort, which means a wrong done to some person, does not and cannot establish an obligation against anybody else. Actions involving property and contract rights are on a different footing, and it seems that in all probability these are the only actions which can be maintained without fiat.

There is a tremendous difference between this and the United Kingdom Act of 1947, which declares that the Crown itself, and not merely the Crown company or agency, may be sued as of right and without fiat for any claim which might have been enforced, if a fiat had been granted, by petition of right. Why governments insist on doing these things by halves we cannot imagine. Having once abandoned the sacrosanctity of the fiat system, the Canadian government will undoubtedly be obliged to withdraw it eventually for all claims against government business enterprises. It might just as well do the whole thing at once and save everybody a lot of trouble.

We Are Not Under Congress

IT MAY BE quite true that if the Kennedy Report were implemented in Ontario the possible production both of lumber and of pulp would be substantially increased. It may even be true that production in pulp and paper mills might be increased by 100 per cent if the Kennedy Report were implemented and if "there was no cartel or other combine in operation," to use the language of the Rev. G. A. Peddie, pastor of a London, Ont., Presbyterian church, before the United States Congressional inquiry into the newsprint industry, though Mr. Peddie offered no proof that a combine exists.

The astonishing thing about these statements is not that they should be made, but that they should be considered a subject of interest to a Congressional inquiry. The United States is under no obligation or compulsion to buy newsprint or pulp from Canada. Prior to 1911 it used to have a tariff for the purpose of preventing its citizens from doing so. It would be no business of the United States if the whole newsprint output of Canada were socialized—as the whole wheat output already has been—and sold to American or any other purchasers at whatever price the Newsprint Board chose to set. If the Americans did not like that price they would have the right not to pay it, and to obtain their newsprint elsewhere or go without. That, and that alone, is the sole right that the United States possesses in regard to Canadian newsprint.

The idea that Canada is obligated to produce more newsprint because the United States wants more newsprint, or to sell it cheaper because the Americans want it cheaper, has no basis in international law or even in international friendly relations. The United States is entitled to buy its newsprint in the cheapest market it can find, and it is undoubtedly doing so. It is not entitled to beat down the price of that newsprint by interfering in the structure of the industry which supplies it. And particularly it is not entitled to increase the supply by insisting on a more rapid exploitation of the Canadian forests. And that those who are demanding such interference should invoke the assistance of two Canadian clergymen is almost too astonishing to be believed if it were not assured by the official reports.

Pons Asinorum

("A woman from New York has obtained a divorce . . . on the ground that her husband played bridge five nights a week and talked about bridge all the time. The court decided that such conduct was extremely cruel and justified the ending of the marriage relationship."—From an editorial in the *Daily Star*, Toronto.)

SOUND *the siren and let it be known*
Bridge and marriage refuse to mix;
Bidders of slams and takers of tricks
Start out wedded, but end up lone,
Frustrated, fodder for Dorothy Dix.

Bridge is exclusively played by chumps.
Better to take an Extension Course,
Hunt for beetles or study Morse;
Count your blessings instead of your trumps:
Bridge to excess is grounds for divorce.

Cards are evil for you and me.
Bridge is unlucky, it's easily seen:
How many cards have you dealt? Thirteen!
Quit the game, or you'll never be
Happy, like Ely and Josephine!

J. E. P.

PASSING SHOW

A MONTREAL judge has decided that running through a red light does not constitute reckless driving. If he spelt it with a W we would agree.

In Cleveland, O., white bathings suits are banned by the Women's Police Bureau because "they tend to become transparent when wet". We cannot figure out whether other cities have failed to notice this interesting fact or are not distressed by it.

"Gentleman, very slim, desires meet lady; matrimony if suited" is an advertisement in a Manitoba paper. Is that a sales talk or a warning?

It seems to us that this idea of drive-in banks just makes it a little easier for the people with the tommy-guns.

Senator Tom Reid complains that Canadians are "more interested in personal security than in the atomic bomb". Most Canadians think they are two sides of the same question.

They're using the means test as a meanness test, for legislators.

The use of tooth-paste, says a Canadian newspaper, is a matter of moderation. May-

be, but we know several small boys who want to be total abstainers.

No pictures were allowed of British Minister John Strachey swimming in his underwear in Malaya. Quite right; the Malayans might have got a wrong idea of British austerity.

"The ghastly juggernaut of millions of caterpillars will ravage the capital next year," says the Ottawa *Journal*. We can name some Ottawans whom we should like to see throwing themselves into the path of the juggernaut.

English children, it appears, are still taught that Canada belongs to England. The idea that Canada belongs to Canada is too simple for the educational mind.

"Bridge Loss at Lillooet $135,000" says a *Vancouver Province* headline. Hope they don't take to Canasta.

Why all this fuss about old age security. Old age is the securest thing there is; the only thing that can interfere with it is death.

Lucy says that she thinks the South Korean government may have been taking lessons from Chiang Kai-shek.

CALGARY: Stetsons, Spurs and Speculation

by Andy Snaddon and Melwyn Breen

—Harry Befus for CP

HIGHLIGHT *of the Stampede is the chuckwagon racing. Spills are frequent: in this one the driver, Tom Dorchester, managed to leap clear. Mounted cowboys are "outriders," galloping to keep up with their teams.*

HORIZONTAL SILOS, *464 of them, worth a total of $100,000, are on first leg of journey to Toronto or Montreal. Averaging 1,200 pounds, they got most of it from the rich range-grass of the* Rocking P *ranches.*

—Harry Befus, Calgary Herald

FOR the week of July 10 a busy but ordinarily quiet city will flip back the pages of its history. Its paved streets will throw back the thunder of hooves and the loose-bolted rattle and clank of chuckwagons. Poker-faced Indians in beads and buckskin will jostle wealthy oilmen at the counters of its stores and leather-faced Mounties will parade its bustling streets. When Calgary organizes its annual Stampede, the city becomes more Wild West than it was when the West was really wild.

Perhaps much of the atmosphere that makes the Stampede a roaring success (and a passel of fun) comes mainly from the imaginations of its citizens. And yet the City has a colorful history, if less flamboyant than Stampede week; that history is as rich in Western traditions as present-day Calgary is economically.

It began as an RNWMP station in 1875, strategically located at the junction of the Bow and Elbow Rivers, 840 miles from Winnipeg. Though it stayed as a peanut-sized settlement—by 1883, only 500 strong—until the coming of the railroad, it stood in the centre of the rich cattle country of southern Alberta. But the arrival of the CPR in 1883 catalyzed it into an important shipping centre for the district. Cattle cars left the town loaded with husky steers, returned with colonial cars loaded with husky immigrants—some say the cars were suspiciously similar.

And Calgary then became "Cowtown" as cowpunchers drove their dogies through its streets. It was also the centre for the cowhand's Saturday night whoop-de-doo: it never was the "wild and woolly" West like the cattle country of the U.S. but you could get into trouble over the poker table or dancehall belles.

And from these beginnings sprang Calgary's present great meat-packing interests. The city handles more cattle each year than any other city except Winnipeg and Toronto; the raising of blooded-beef cattle and the breeding and sale of bulls is done on a huge scale.

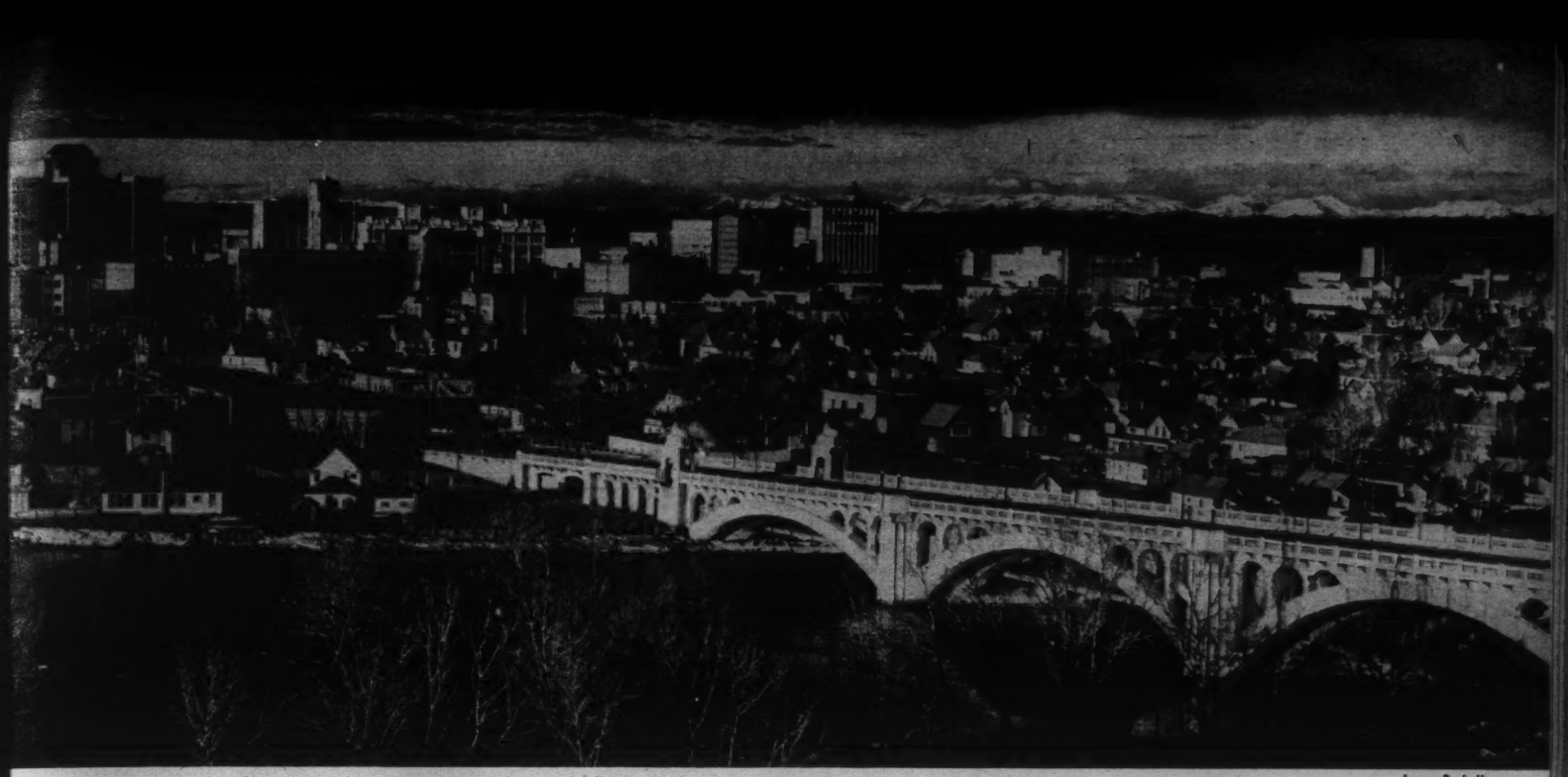
By the 1890's, the farmers (along with some land sharks) were moving in in large numbers to take free government land grants. The soil was fertile but scanty rainfall sometimes made it unsuitable for grazing and farming was sometimes a hit-and-miss affair.

But at present there is an extension of Calgary's magnificent irrigation scheme under way to utilize the waters of Southern Alberta's mountain-fed rivers in the country south and east of Calgary. It may in time greatly reduce the cyclical production from the farm lands.

Calgary had an infamous boom-and-bust in land speculation, when the fever hit the Sunshine City and operators were happily selling lots miles outside the modern city limits. It attacked almost all citizens, and when it abated, the city had a bad name and many of them were left with flat pocketbooks, useless leases, and thoughtful expressions.

In 1916 the Dingman discovery well came in at Turner Valley and another premature boom blew out with the oil. In 1929 another oil boom was under way and paper millionaires stood on street corners with happy sheaves of future wallpaper.

Yet Calgary has kept on the move. Its 1949 bank clearings were sixth highest in the Domin-



—Lorne Burkell

"FOOTHILLS CITY" *is apt name for Calgary and the background shows why. Residential districts surrounding city's heart feature many ranch-style houses.*

ion. It was also fifth in the number of passengers boarded by the Trans-Canada Airlines: two signs of a healthy business activity.

Calgary's newspapers have had their share in building the city's reputation for color. As early as 1885, an editor of *The Herald,* H. S. Cayley, was sentenced by a magistrate who considered the editor's critical writings to be in contempt of court. But popular Editor Cayley was escorted to jail by a torchlight procession and a citizens' band.

The civic outlook of the time was summed up by Robert McCue, now of Bowden, who came West in 1890. "A man wasn't judged by his clothes. He was judged by what he could do and how he did it."

So sons of titled English families found their heritage extraneous, but a poor Irish lad named Pat Burns built a cattle empire. He started with nothing but determination and savvy; became one of the chief individualists of the West.* The cattlemen were free spenders when they had it.

THEY loved to tell tall tales for credulous visitors. "Buffalo herd came roarin' over the hill straight for me and my horse," recalls a grizzled saddle-stiff. "They was so thick I jumped from my horse to a buffalo's back, and ran across the herd from one back to another for two miles afore I got clear. I was a mite tired."

Another pioneer of the press was a well educated Scotsman, named Robert Edwards. He produced *The Eye-Opener,* which appeared irregularly and poked fun at dignitaries of all types.† It had a unique brand of Western humor and gained readership even in the U.K. Often depicted as a clown, Edwards actually produced much that was of literary merit.

Later, a full-blooded Indian, Chief Buffalo Child Long Lance, reported for *The Herald.* He gained lasting fame and instant dismissal when he threw a fake bomb into a meeting in the mayor's office. Councillors took off out windows and under tables. He was vocally annoyed at being fired. It was his day off.

Industry is something of a Johnny-Come-Lately, largely because of the distance to markets. "But Calgary has attractions for industries," reports a booster, "natural gas, coal (Alberta has the greatest reserves in the Dominion); water power and steady supplies of clear cold water. Why, you can get water just by digging in the gravel beds right under the city." As the population of the West grows, he adds confidently, these industrial attributes will undoubtedly attract more industry.

There are now about 80 industries in the city. They include: brewing and malting, farm machinery, leather goods, chemical plants, electrical equipment, automotive parts, jewellery, furniture, oil refineries, petroleum products and yeast.

JUST south of the city is a nitrogen plant which was started during World War II. The only one of its kind on the continent, it is a $10 million project of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company. It uses air, water, natural gas and electricity in large quantities and turns out fertilizer.

Calgary's oil industry was centred around the Turner Valley field which has produced in the neighborhood of 93 million barrels of oil, as well as enormous quantities of natural gas. The field is now declining, is expected to stop producing by 1970.

Yet it was from Calgary that the search for oil elsewhere in Alberta was carried on. Most of the major concerns have their head-offices there, although most of the recent discoveries have been made to the north.

Another major industry in the city is the tourist trade. A main railway line, the Trans-Canada Airlines, and the crossroads of east-west, north-south highway traffic make it a vacation centre. Also, Calgary lies just 85 miles east of Banff National Park, the summer-long mecca for visitors from all over the world.

And this week Calgary again presents its unique tourist attraction. The annual Calgary Stampede offers six thrill-filled days to visitors in thousands (400,000 in 1949).

Best known for its rodeo, the Stampede is also an important cattle show that serves the surrounding area as a big country fair and industrial exhibition. It was started by the "Big Four" ranchers—Senator Pat Burns, A. E. Cross, George Lane and Archie MacLean—who financed it and ran it as a community effort. Although there is a permanent staff now, the show is run by citizen-directors.

Focal point is the mammoth, four-mile-long parade. Indians come into their own again—splashes of color in the parade with beaded buckskin, multi-colored feathered headdresses and decorated ponies.* Then there are the cowboys, swinging their lariats, ki-yipping as they ride alongside chuck-wagons; there are the pioneers, buckaroos old in years but young in heart, on the stages and wagons of earlier days; on hand too is the scarlet-clad RCMP. These, plus the military bands, detachments of the armed services and hosts of historical floats, point up the big show.

INSIDE the hot, dusty fairgrounds, ten minutes' walk from the city, it's like an exciting circus. The crowds surge along amid the cries of pitchmen and barkers and crash of the midway rides. From the 10,000-seat grandstand (part of the multi-million dollar installations) there is a continuous roar.

In the enclosure before the eyes of the grandstand audience, a hard-ridin', hell-for-leather cowpoke may have met his match in a wild rangeland bronc; maybe he's describing a graceful parabola in the air—a hair's breadth escape from the hooves of a high poler. Perhaps the sound is laughter as the cow-waddies struggle to milk wild cows (an inch in the bottom of a bottle takes the money), or when an exasperated range rider is out-manoeuvred by a bawling calf. Possibly it's the despairing cry of entreaty of a race bettor who's picked a dog.

In the evening the crowd roars for the chuck-wagon races. A four-wheeled wagon, originally designed to carry grub and other supplies at round-up time, it has been adapted for hauling by spirited specially-trained horses (some of them former race horses) around the half-mile track. Four in a heat, they rock and sway, skidding around turns hub-cap to hub-cap; sometimes end-up spectacular spills that can bring death to both horses and drivers.

In the exhibit buildings, the less thrill-thirsty country folk, tourists and citizens wend past countless industrial displays, cooking samples, needlework, handicraft and school-art exhibits. In the stock pavilion the cream of the cattle country's livestock preens for blue ribbons.

"It's of great value to Calgary and district,"

*Politically, even in later years, Westerners showed an individualism in electing the United Farmers' and Social Credit governments, both born in Calgary.

†One item in *The Eye Opener*: "The three biggest liars in Alberta are: Robert Edwards, Gentleman; Hon. A. L. Sifton [then Premier of Alberta]; Bob Edwards, Editor of *The Eye Opener.*"

Sifton consulted his lawyers, the story goes; directed them to sue for libel. Edwards then went to the lawyers, insisted that he, as Robert Edwards, Gentleman, be allowed to sue Bob Edwards, Editor, in a joint action with Sifton. The action was dropped.

*With prizes for some: $8 for best-dressed brave and squaw, $2 for each also-ran. Saturday night grandstand show yields $20 for best-dressed-mounted brave, $10 for second best.

declares Eric D. McGreer, Secretary of the Calgary Chamber of Commerce. "Apart from the tourists it attracts, it gains fame for Calgary in far-away places. Each year our office handles at least 1,000 inquiries specifically dealing with the Stampede, and they come from all over the world. The Stampede creates a competitive interest in the surrounding area in arts and crafts, as well as in the agricultural fields."

But in its daily life Calgary packs no West-Show wallop. That's strictly for special occasions such as Stampedes and victory celebrations. Western-style clothing is limited to visiting ranchers who wear it honestly. Western-style hats are back in vogue but it isn't a sign of an increase in ranchers or even horsemen. One old ranch hand at the 1949 Stampede summed it up nicely. "Danged purty hats them oilmen wear," he quipped. However, publicity-wise Calgarians are practically always ready to don the hats and rainbow-hued shirts when going to out-of-town conventions or welcoming visiting firemen.

But the old free-handed Western camaraderie seems to be in eclipse. Frank "Bull" McHugh, a Calgarian since the '80's and a top athlete in his day, bemoans: "Used to be everyone knew everyone else. Now you can walk down the street without seeing *anyone* you know." *

LIKE most prairie centres, there is little night life. Dinner dances at the Palliser Hotel and a supper club are popular, but few Calgarians attend them regularly. Square dancing is booming; the heart of its social life pulses at house parties. There are the movie houses but no regular legitimate theatre. Specialized eating places are rare, although there are several good wholesome ones. After midnight the downtown streets are virtually deserted.

Saturday night in Calgary is the Big Night, but still orderly. Wealthier citizens supper-dance at the Hotel, where cabaret-style tables are provided.

Alberta's liquor laws prevent men and women from drinking beer together in the city; hard liquor is forbidden in public places. Some of the taverns are noisy and sometimes unpleasant. So, on Saturday evening, a Calgary man may take his wife or girl friend to a nearby town where, by a legislative quirk, mixed drinking is all right. Cochrane, Okotoks, High River and Airdrie — surrounding towns with beer parlors—do a great business until the 10 p.m. closing time.

There are other dance halls but no floor shows and no cocktail arrangements. Bolder customers, however, flout the drinking laws with insouciance by bringing their own bottles.

Sunday in Calgary is, as in most of Western Canada, more deadly than even notorious Toronto's. Sabbath sport is limited to games where a collection is taken up. Golf, riding, swimming, curling and other diversions in season are available, but the non-sporting visitor is lucky if he enjoys reading. In the afternoon he can walk down the handsome main street, 8th Avenue, taking in four to five blocks of window shopping. Many restaurants are closed; the theatres are shut.

There are, however, plenty of churches to attend. A survey taken two years ago credited Calgary with more unorthodox sects than any city of comparable size on the continent. These include groups such as the Berean Bible College (Baptist), Church of Truth, Temple of the Latter Rain, and some spiritualist groups. Visiting faith healers and evangelists usually draw good crowds; the explanation for off-the-beaten-track groups seems to be that Calgary lies within the extension of the U.S. Bible Belt. Most famous example was the late Premier "Bible Bill" Aberhart, founder-radiorator of the Calgary Prophetic Bible Institute. The more orthodox churches find attendance "fairly good," too, as one Calgary clergyman puts it.

CALGARY'S education system provides a bone of contention between the city and the Province. Approximately one-third of the taxes raised by the city go for school costs and it is felt that more provincial assistance should be forthcoming. Its schools are in the main rather old, but modern-school building program is keeping pace with growth in the new districts. One of its three high schools is the largest in the Province.

The city is sports-loving, with hockey and football the main spectator draws. Calgarians don't always need a winning team as long as the fans have something to watch. In football Calgary lost, as regularly as autumn came, to the Winnipeg Blue Bombers, but the fans stayed on. Every rooter would have taken the 2,000 mile trip to see the Grey Cup finals in 1948 and 1949 if time and finances had permitted.

In its cultural aspects, Calgary has some catching up to do. There is no proper concert place for visiting artists. All too often they appear in the "bull pen," a stock pavilion which retains a faint aroma of its previous occupants.

However, local cultural groups have shown commendable achievement and there is the Allied Arts Centre, were projects of art are shown, local musicians and dramatic groups perform and writers' groups pursue their hobby.

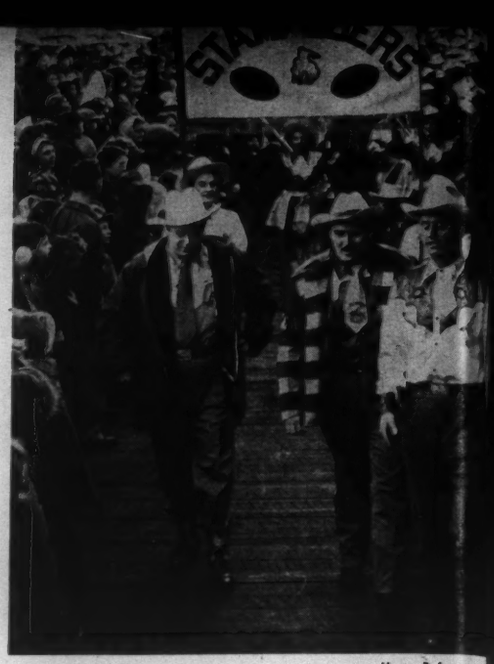
The Centre is an old Calgary home (the Coste House). While not particularly suitable for the purpose, willing citizens who finance it have made it an important part of the community.*

Indeed, it is a town full of community enter-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 24

*Certainly fewer "characters" than in the old days, such as Bill Sherman, a U.S. theatrical impresario, who carried handfuls of loose diamonds in his chamois-lined vest pockets.

*Coste House provides showing space for the Calgary Civic Theatre. Its other drama group, Betty Mitchell's "Workshop 14", reached 1949 Dominion Drama Festival finals with a first-rate production of "Hedda Gabler."



—Harry Befus

GREY *Cup loss to Alouettes in 1949 didn't faze eagle-voiced Calgary. Mackay* (l) *was mayor-elect.*

—Calgary Herald

"THE RIVALS": Workshop 14 *players, Marjorie Pugh (Mrs. Malatrop), Jack Phillips (Sir Lucius).*

COSTE HOUSE, *or Allied Arts Centre, is claimed to be unique in Canada. It houses drama and writer groups, and handicrafts under Mrs. C. H. Magee* (centre).

—Calgary Herald

"ALLEMANDE LEFT" *is call from Collier Maberley at the Elbow Park Residents Assoc'n, which meets weekly. Square-dancing endurance is high in Calgary.*

—Calgary Herald

BEGINNING OF THE END: *Canadian destroyers in action just before D-Day steam toward the coasts of France. Ships are HMCS* Huron *and* Haida. —RCN

About "The Far Distant Ships"

How the Men of a Young Nation Fared Forth Upon the High Seas And Wrote a Shining Page in the History of Canada

by William Sclater

THE FAR DISTANT SHIPS—by Joseph Schull—King's Printer for Department of National Defence, 515 pp., 56 illustrations—$3.00.

NO SUBMARINE nets, guardships, examination vessels or frowning guns control the approaches to Halifax today. The long lines of merchant ships in convoy, with their escorting destroyers and corvettes have passed along, into our yesterdays.

There is nothing to show that from here, the new seapower of a young nation, drawn from every section of this far-flung land, ventured forth into being on the face of the great waters and wrote, for all the world to see, one of the most glorious chapters in our history.

Now comes a book which ably fills this need. In "The Far Distant Ships" Lieut.-Comdr. Joseph Schull has given us a thoroughly comprehensive account of the ships and men of the Royal Canadian Navy in World War II. Step by step and always in magnificent perspective the author takes us from the eve of battle, through the ever-widening scope of operations, in the ships themselves, to the final, overwhelming victory which enabled the ships of all peace-loving nations to turn on their lights and sail without escort upon their lawful occasions once more.

This is no dry official record but page upon page in which the ships and their companies come to pulsing, vibrant life and action. Once again the high seas know the purposeful convoys, screening escorts and the briefly glimpsed periscopes and long hulls of the marauders whose deadly threat was not abated until the final gun had been fired and the black flag lowered for the last time.

HERE is told the full story of the St. Lawrence and the detailed record of the U-boats which penetrated it. There is a magnificent account of Operation *Neptune* and our naval part; of Operation *Torch* and indeed of every operation on any sea in which our ships and our men were concerned. In these fascinating pages we see, through story after story, the actions and operations of all our ships, from the largest to the smallest.

In this, the first official account of our naval operations in World War II, the reader is able to understand the complexities of the sea-war from every angle and understand the decisions at high level which decided its course on both sides of the Atlantic. The fitting frontispiece is the bridge and foredeck of a corvette at sea and the title of the book comes from Admiral Mahan's words on the army of Napoleon and the ships of Nelson: "Those far distant, storm-beaten ships, upon which the Grand Army never looked, stood between it and the dominion of the world."

No Canadian can read the record of these operations without a quiet thrill of pride. By February of 1942 the ships of the Royal Canadian Navy formed the main strength of the Western Atlantic escort forces with 13 destroyers and 70 corvettes. By midsummer of '42, 40 per cent of escort duty with trade convoys in the North Atlantic was being carried out by them and, when the Atlantic conference was held in Washington in March of 1943, the actual division of escort duty for United Kingdom trade convoys in the North Atlantic was 50 per cent Royal Navy, 48 per cent Royal Canadian Navy and two per cent United States Navy.

AT THAT time the United States Navy, with its heavy commitments in other waters, withdrew its authority from the Atlantic north of the Port of New York. All responsibility for trade convoys and their escorts within an area bounded by a line running eastward from New York and southward from Greenland along the meridian of 47 degrees west, was then taken over by the Royal Canadian Navy, with authority vested in the Commander-in-Chief, Canadian North-West Atlantic.

Some idea of the magnitude of these operations may be gained from the fact that, during 2,060 days of war, 25,343 merchant ships carried 181,643,180 tons of cargo from North American ports to the United Kingdom under Canadian escort. Over this bridge 90,000 tons of war supplies passed daily to the battlefields of Europe. And over 90 per cent of the men who manned our fighting ships were citizen seamen who had joined only for the duration. Here too is paid a well-deserved tribute to the men, ships and establishments of the Royal Navy, upon which in our beginnings we leaned so heavily and from which we learned so much.

Well-illustrated, with more than 55 actual photographs, maps and diagrams, this is a book which is truly tremendous in its scope. Thousands of informational reports, interviews and studies of ships' logs must have been painstakingly researched in its preparation but the result well justifies the effort. Author Joseph Schull will earn the thanks of the people of Canada for his truly fine, well-balanced achievement and his able, vivid text. The Honourable Brooke Claxton, Minister of National Defence, and Admiral H. T. W. Grant, DSO, RCN, Chief of the Naval Staff, are to be congratulated on commissioning the author and on making naval records and resources available for this most commendable purpose.

This is a book which every Canadian should read. In it is not only our authentic naval story of World War II but also the key to much of our future security in this seagirt land.

LIEUT.-COMDR. SCLATER RCN (R) *is the author of "Haida," the story of one of Canada's famous fighting ships.* (Oxford Press, Toronto)

FAMED *"Eastern Canadian Port." One of the biggest convoys of the war forms up in Bedford Basin.* —RCN

NATIONAL ROUND-UP

Alberta:

THE RAINS CAME

BY MID-JUNE, many Alberta farmers had given up hope of a crop. Subsoil moisture throughout the province averaged only 55 per cent of normal—and "normal" is only just enough to raise a healthy stand of wheat. Some areas had received 4½ inches less rain than the long-term average for the early growing season between mid-April and mid-June.

"What we need," said one veteran farmer in the Calgary area, "is three days' steady rain. Nothing less will do any good now."

Twenty-four hours later, the rain started. And 72 hours after that, the farmer had his wish. Over wide areas of the parched province, rain fell steadily for three days. Many regions got rainfalls varying between two and five inches. Newspapers called it the "million-dollar" rain, which, by any reckoning, was a considerable understatement. At the end of the crop season, its value might well be reckoned in tens of millions of dollars.

The rain did not mean a bumper crop of wheat in Alberta, however. For many farmers, it had come too late to raise first-grade crops, and some areas needing rain badly got practically none. What the rain had done was to stave off the threat of a disastrous crop failure in Alberta and Western Saskatchewan.

But in Calgary itself, the rain did little to ease the strain on the city's over-extended waterworks system. On the day it started, Calgary's city fathers, faced with sharply-falling pressure in water mains in some parts of the city, decreed a water-rationing system which will remain in force for the rest of the summer.

Henceforth, Calgarians who pride themselves on their green lawns and lush flower-beds could water their grass only on alternate days. Half the city could use garden hoses on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays during fixed hours; the other half could water only on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. *(For further on Calgary's civic pride, see Page 8.)*

On Sundays, some householders could water only between 6 and 9 a.m.; the others between 5 and 10 p.m.

Despite the dry weather, it wasn't any shortage of water which had brought rationing to Calgary. It was shortage of pumping and filtration equipment — plus, or so waterworks officials insisted—Calgarians' profligate use of garden sprinklers.

THE VALLEY AGAIN

GAMBLING with fate to challenge the mysteries of the Nahanni Valley in Canada's northland, six men left Edmonton recently on a nerve tingling expedition.

Leader of the party is Charles McLeod, 62, a veteran prospector who says he feels like a man of 45. With him are his three sons, Frank, Ivan and Cecil, and two others, Ben Smith, of Edmonton, and Jack Gourtney, who met the party at Fort Nelson.

The Nahanni country has cast a tragic spell over the McLeod family. Two of Charles McLeod's brothers went into the valley in 1905. They were found dead in their camp by their brother two years later.

Mystery of the McLeod brothers' death was never solved. In addition, ten other men have met death in the Nahanni. Some northerners have blamed the Indians. Others say there is a mysterious curse on anyone entering what has come to be known as Deadman's Valley.

In this fabled land, the party hopes and expects to find gold. They are so optimistic that they have named their boat the *Destiny*.

EVER UPWARD

CRYSTAL gazers who have been talking about the population of Edmonton hitting 200,000 within 10 years are preparing to revise their calculations. Now they say it may be within five years.

Official figures on the civic census announced a few days ago puts Edmonton's population at more than 148,000, a gain of over 13,000 in the last year.

Oil-rich Edmonton is feeling an upsurge that bids fair to make 1950 a record smashing year. Approximately 700 producing oil wells are all set in the Edmonton field to meet whatever demands are made upon them. At the same time, new wells are being discovered in northern districts.

Saskatchewan:

SPLIT-UP?

ONE OF the CCF Government's pet projects in Saskatchewan, the larger school unit, will face a test this month in the Estevan area, the southeast corner of the province.

—CP

DRAMA SECRETARY. *Richard MacDonald of Edmonton, Co-ordinator of cultural activities for Alberta, has been appointed first secretary-treasurer of the Dominion Drama Festival. The new post, a full-time job, was created earlier this year at the Festival's annual meeting in Calgary. He will move into its first permanent headquarters in Ottawa by Sept. 1.*

—CP

FOR RIMOUSKI, CABANO. *Part of the consignment of relief supplies from the United Kingdom for the fire-ravaged towns of Rimouski and Cabano is being unloaded from a cargo sling aboard the Empress of Scotland in Quebec City. The supplies include dishes, sheets, towels, blankets, carpentry tools and cutlery. It is the third shipment by sea since the British Government announced its decision to allocate $310,000 for disaster relief in Quebec and Manitoba.*

From the Estevan larger school unit, Hon. Woodrow Lloyd, Minister of Education, has received a petition, properly signed by 15 per cent of the ratepayers asking for a vote on the question of dissolution of the larger unit. This vote will be held July 18.

No petitions for a vote for dissolution could be entertained until the unit had been in operation for five years. This unit has now operated for five years and six months.

Prior to the advent of the present larger unit system in Saskatchewan, there were in the neighborhood of 5,000 school districts in the province. Each rural school was a district. The CCF amalgamated groups of districts with a view to effecting economies and to provide a sounder tax base for all schools operating within the unit.

The specific grounds for asking for a vote on disorganization of the Estevan unit were not contained on the petition.

One other petition for dissolution of the larger unit has been received by the Minister from Kindersley in the northwest but the status of this petition is still in doubt since there are names of persons on the petition who are not residents of the district.

Altogether, there are 14 larger school units in the province now which have passed the five and a half year mark. No petitions for a vote have been received from the other 12.

Manitoba:

HARD TIMES

MANITOBA'S CCF'ers gathered in annual convention at a provincial summer resort recently and heard some hard facts from their leader, E. A. Hansford, who is also opposition leader in the legislature.

He placed squarely before his colleagues in the political party the "unsatisfactory plight of the movement in this province," and he pulled no punches.

E. A. Hansford ascribed the decline in the party's strength in Manitoba to the conglomeration of political types found in the movement and the rapid change in world conditions which had made it difficult for these individuals to work together. The outcome had been "confusion and discouragement," he said, and many had "fallen by the wayside."

Strikingly absent from the convention was the customary "revival spirit" which the party's leaders seek to drum up at its gatherings. The party membership in Manitoba is reported down from 2,103 in 1948 to a total that is just under 1,000.

Quebec:

OK FOR MAURICE

QUEBEC'S much-discussed Padlock Law, enacted in 1937 as "An Act to Protect the Province Against Communist Propaganda," is a legally constituted enactment within the legislating powers of the province, Mr. Justice F. T. Collins, of the Superior Court, ruled in Montreal last week.

Strictly speaking, the case before the court was that of Mrs. Freda Ebling *vs.* John Switzman.

On January 27, 1949, on order from the Attorney-General (Mr. Duplessis) provincial police padlocked premises occupied by John Switzman which he had rented from Mrs. Ebling. Switzman stopped paying rent and Mrs. Ebling sued.

The tenant didn't have to pay rent, Marcus and Fainer, Switzman's attorneys, argued, since he was forced out of the premises by virtue of an act which was ultra vires of the powers of the Legislature.

At that point, the validity of the act at stake, the province, represented by L. E. Beaulieu, KC, intervened and argued for the legality of the act.

Mr. Justice Collins agreed with the latter.

In a 36-page judgment, His Lordship first discussed the nature of Communism. Said he:

"The Court has deemed it advisable

to discuss in this judgment the real nature of Communism so that the issue now before the court may be decided upon a correct understanding of the underlying reasons for the enactment of the statute now complained of and the evil at which it is aimed, and not to proceed on the false assumption advanced by the defendant that it is purely an alien economic theory or doctrine which must be compared only to and assimilated with the political platform relating to economic theory or doctrine proposed by any other political party in Canada."

His Lordship noted that the main argument against the legality of the law was that it constituted legislation in criminal matter and as such fell within the legislating power of the Federal Parliament.

"There is no provision in the Criminal Code of Canada," the judge ruled, "nor of any law passed by Parliament which has been brought to the attention of the court which makes Communism a crime, or which forbids the propagation of Communism. It is therefore clear that the field of legislation with regard to Communism is wide open for legislation by any province . . ."

Furthermore, the court said, it was convinced that the statute could be justified on the ground that it was a matter of "local or private nature."

Last week's ruling, which had been awaited with interest, will presumably be appealed.

For the opponents of the Padlock Law, the fight had just begun.

New Brunswick:

TRAPPED HARVEST

MILLIONS of herring, chased up the Bay of Fundy this summer by hungry dogfish, pollock and squid, have sought refuge in Courtenay Bay adjacent to Saint John harbor — and promptly have found themselves between the devil and the deep blue sea.

While the bigger fish patrolled the entrance of the bay, the herring schools didn't dare venture out. They had no choice but to churn around among the tugs and dredges and steamships of the little bay.

This was a natural set-up for Bay of Fundy fishermen. They hurried by the scores in their seining vessels, carriers and scale boats, bringing dinghys and doreys as well to transform the quiet East Saint John harbor into a scene of bustling activity. In effect, Courtenay Bay had become one huge seine.

To nearby observers ashore the panorama has been an interesting lesson in how the fishermen from Campobello, Deer Island, Chance Harbor and other coastal areas harvest their catches. They see the men working in groups to haul up the seines, pouring the fish into the carriers for transport down the bay to packing plants, salting the dry nets to prevent rotting. They watch the scale boats loading their cargoes of countless billions of tiny silvery herring scales, which will be processed by the pearl-essence factories for the eventual manufacture of lustrous imitation jewelry, special paints, fire-fighting foam and other products.

The seaworthy little vessels known as "seiners," on which the fishermen live while exploiting the teeming run, have modern equipment, incidentally. By radio-telephone the skippers keep each other posted on the erratic movements of the herring schools and the market outlook.

—CP

PRIZE-WINNING *Design: This is the work that won Stephen Trenka of Thornhill, Ont., the $1,000 first prize in the Government's new nickel competition held to commemorate the 200th anniversary of the isolation of Nickel. The design features three maple leaves and a model refinery.*

—CP

HEADS SURGEONS: *Dr. Wilder Penfield, Montreal surgeon and Director of the famed Neurological Institute, has been elected President of the American Neurological Association.*

Ontario:

QUEEN'S PARK QUIZ

THANKS to a new idea it appeared some life might be added to Ontario political meetings.

Alderman Jack Grainger of North Bay, in charge of civic reception to Premier Frost and Ontario cabinet colleagues, decided to liven things up.

For once, he believed, he would get some information, and also some interest, out of a political reception. When guests gathered before the luncheon they were surprised when two girls approached them. "Is there anything you would like to ask Mr. Frost?" they queried.

Before the meeting started they had collected more than a dozen questions. The questions were shown briefly to the Government men, and then after the speeches chairman Grainger posed them one by one.

"Would you be in favor of unrestricted bar licences and permitting competition to settle liquor problems?" he asked Premier Frost. (Frost wouldn't.)

"Would you favor equalization of Hydro rates throughout the province?" (Frost would with qualifications.)

Only one question was ducked (concerning a northern university which George Drew had rashly promised when Premier). And from the 20 minute quiz session much information, about local affairs, was drawn out.

After the grill session was over even Premier Frost agreed it had been a good idea. It brought out points which otherwise never would have been touched on. Perhaps more important, it had kept the audience awake, even enthusiastic.

It seemed a practice that would catch on.

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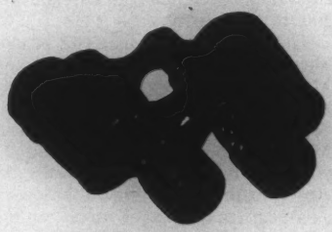

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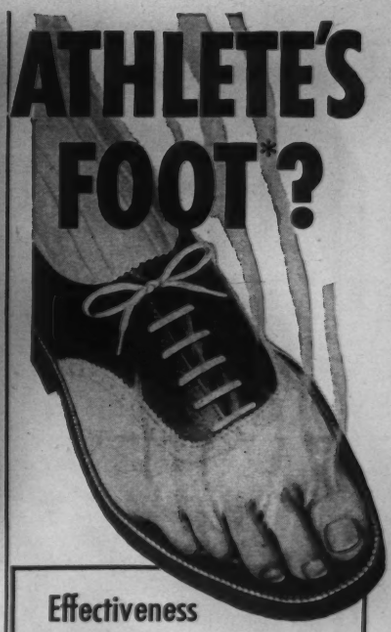

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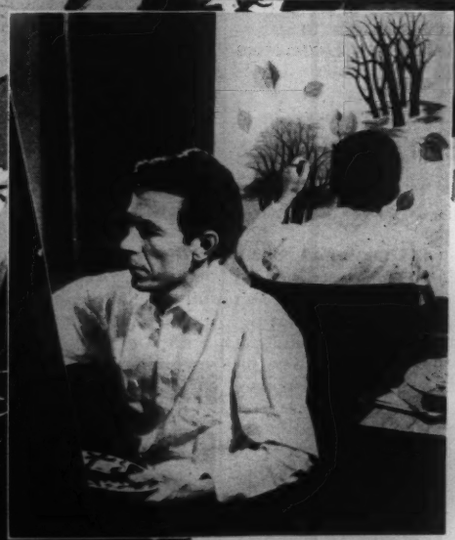
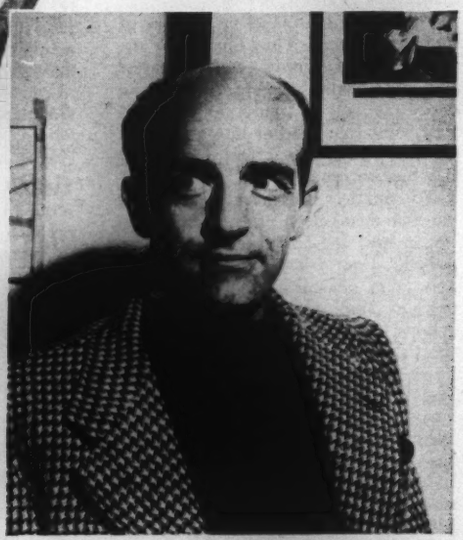


STANLEY COSGROVE
"Trees".



PAUL EMILE BORDUAS
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FILMS

NOW PSYCHOANALYSIS FOR THE MILLION

IT IS no longer possible to talk about the psychoanalytical film as part of a trend. It is now as permanent a feature of cinema as the Western or gangster film or murder-mystery. It may have an even firmer hold on the public imagination than these old-fashioned forms, since it now represents a popular *mystique*, having its own special ritual, language and symbolism, with the Id, Ego and Superego as a sort of unholy trinity. It is true that 90 per cent of us understand less than ten per cent of the incantations it employs, but this makes it all the more mysterious and enchanting.

MARY LOWREY ROSS

It was inevitable that Noel Coward should seize on the new form and only surprising that so smart an entrepreneur should arrive at it so late in the game. However, in "The Astonished Heart" Mr. Coward (who is both author and star) obligingly splits his own personality and hands us both halves —the brittle amusing half of earlier days, and the brooding self-torturing half demanded by the modern form.

The earlier approach is still Noel Coward at his best—nobody is better at handing a line to a couple of well-heeled British matrons discussing domestic problems over tea. It is when he jerks the cloth from under the tea-things and then begins gloomily analyzing the wreckage that one begins to get uneasy.

The two matrons in "The Astonished Heart" are Celia Johnson and Margaret Leighton. Celia Johnson plays a wife happily married to a stylish psychoanalyst (Noel Coward) and Margaret Leighton is a glittering divorcee, with a wardrobe specially designed to show poor Miss Johnson up as a neat frump. The divorcee, an old school-friend of the wife, soon moves in on the psychoanalyst.

The wife bravely tries to meet the situation by sending the two abroad together, in the hope that they will eventually get sick and tired of each other. This is a solution that might have appealed to the earlier Noel Coward, but the author's sense of propriety has stiffened since his "Design for Living" period, and his solution this time is to have his hero jump off the roof.

The acting of all three stars is quite up to the Noel Coward standard and the dialogue is sharp and literate. But the material, particularly in its long psychoanalytical stretches, had already been worked over by a good many hands before it reached Noel Coward's.

HUMPHREY Bogart hasn't had a screen psychoanalysis since Leslie Howard gave him an elementary going over in "The Petrified Forest." However, the producers get round to him again in his latest film "In a Lonely Place" which starts out as a murder-mystery and then loses inter-

THE PARTICULAR CIRCLE OF CONNOISSEURS

est in the case and concentrates on the peculiar psychology of its hero.

He is a screen writer here, whose chief trouble seems to be, by pre-Jungian diagnosis, simply a terrible temper. So when a pretty hat-check girl is murdered shortly after appearing in his company he seems to be a natural suspect—it seems he had taken her to his apartment in order to have her brief him on a novel he is too morose to read for himself. However, an alibi is provided by an attractive blonde neighbor (Gloria Grahame) whose apartment happens to overlook his own. At this point the hat-check girl is left abandoned on a shelf in the morgue and the story devotes itself to the complications arising between the hero and the blonde.

She loves him of course, but she is a good deal upset by his behavior—he beats up people in night-clubs and even attacks a stranger with a rock. In time she comes to suspect the soundness of the alibi she has obligingly supplied to the police and it is only when this doubt arises that we finally get back to the hat-check girl. The case is settled eventually, but more in the interest of ending the story than solving the crime. Mystery-addicts who can take their psychology or leave it, are likely to feel badly betrayed by the latest Bogart film.

IT WAS quite a pleasure after all these excursions into neurosis to watch Donald O'Connor in "Curtain Call at Cactus Creek." If there is any split in Mr. O'Connor's brisk young personality it hasn't begun to show so far. He appears to be having the time of his life and his enjoyment is so lively that is impossible not to share it.

His latest film gives him plenty of room for his talent including his special gift for being in several places at the same time. As stagehand for an old-fashioned barnstorming company, he is required to play the piano, produce sound effects, perform on the violin, raise and lower the curtain, repel invaders and operate a backstage blizzard. Most of the time he is doing most of these things at once. Older performers, including Walter Brennan, Vincent Price and Eve Arden seem willing to concede that it is Donald O'Connor's show.

—*Mary Lowrey Ross*

—Columbia

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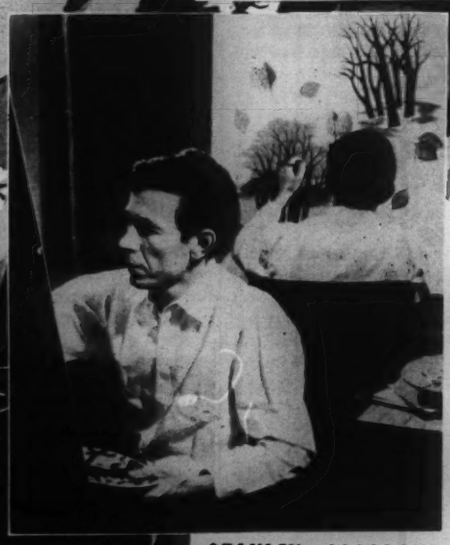
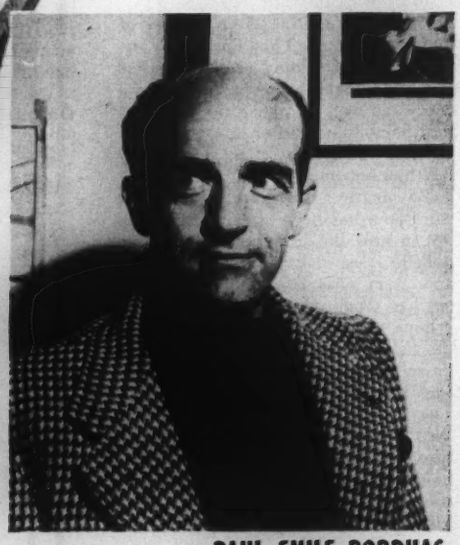


STANLEY COSGROVE
"Trees".



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FILMS

NOW PSYCHOANALYSIS FOR THE MILLION

IT IS no longer possible to talk about the psychoanalytical film as part of a trend. It is now as permanent a feature of cinema as the Western or gangster film or murder-mystery. It may have an even firmer hold on the public imagination than these old-fashioned forms, since it now represents a popular *mystique*, having its own special ritual, language and symbolism, with the Id, Ego and Superego as a sort of unholy trinity. It is true that 90 per cent of us understand less than ten per cent of the incantations it employs, but this makes it all the more mysterious and enchanting.

MARY LOWREY ROSS

It was inevitable that Noel Coward should seize on the new form and only surprising that so smart an entrepreneur should arrive at it so late in the game. However, in "The Astonished Heart" Mr. Coward (who is both author and star) obligingly splits his own personality and hands us both halves —the brittle amusing half of earlier days, and the brooding self-torturing half demanded by the modern form.

The earlier approach is still Noel Coward at his best—nobody is better at handing a line to a couple of well-heeled British matrons discussing domestic problems over tea. It is when he jerks the cloth from under the tea-things and then begins gloomily analyzing the wreckage that one begins to get uneasy.

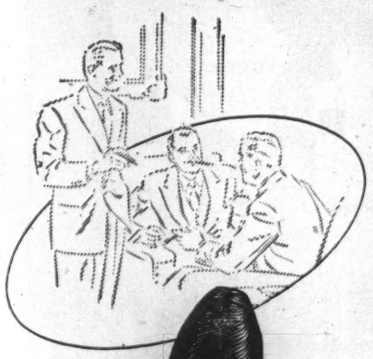
The two matrons in "The Astonished Heart" are Celia Johnson and Margaret Leighton. Celia Johnson plays a wife happily married to a stylish psychoanalyst (Noel Coward) and Margaret Leighton is a glittering divorcee, with a wardrobe specially designed to show poor Miss Johnson up as a neat frump. The divorcee, an old school-friend of the wife, soon moves in on the psychoanalyst.

The wife bravely tries to meet the situation by sending the two abroad together, in the hope that they will eventually get sick and tired of each other. This is a solution that might have appealed to the earlier Noel Coward, but the author's sense of propriety has stiffened since his "Design for Living" period, and his solution this time is to have his hero jump off the roof.

The acting of all three stars is quite up to the Noel Coward standard and the dialogue is sharp and literate. But the material, particularly in its long psychoanalytical stretches, had already been worked over by a good many hands before it reached Noel Coward's.

HUMPHREY Bogart hasn't had a screen psychoanalysis since Leslie Howard gave him an elementary going over in "The Petrified Forest." However, the producers get round to him again in his latest film "In a Lonely Place" which starts out as a murder-mystery and then loses inter-

THE PARTICULAR CIRCLE OF CONNOISSEURS



est in the case and concentrates on the peculiar psychology of its hero.

He is a screen writer here, whose chief trouble seems to be, by pre-Jungian diagnosis, simply a terrible temper. So when a pretty hat-check girl is murdered shortly after appearing in his company he seems to be a natural suspect—it seems he had taken her to his apartment in order to have her brief him on a novel he is too morose to read for himself. However, an alibi is provided by an attractive blonde neighbor (Gloria Grahame) whose apartment happens to overlook his own. At this point the hat-check girl is left abandoned on a shelf in the morgue and the story devotes itself to the complications arising between the hero and the blonde.

She loves him of course, but she is a good deal upset by his behavior—he beats up people in night-clubs and even attacks a stranger with a rock. In time she comes to suspect the soundness of the alibi she has obligingly supplied to the police and it is only when this doubt arises that we finally get back to the hat-check girl. The case is settled eventually, but more in the interest of ending the story than solving the crime. Mystery-addicts who can take their psychology or leave it, are likely to feel badly betrayed by the latest Bogart film.

IT WAS quite a pleasure after all these excursions into neurosis to watch Donald O'Connor in "Curtain Call at Cactus Creek." If there is any split in Mr. O'Connor's brisk young personality it hasn't begun to show so far. He appears to be having the time of his life and his enjoyment is so lively that is impossible not to share it.

His latest film gives him plenty of room for his talent including his special gift for being in several places at the same time. As stagehand for an old-fashioned barnstorming company, he is required to play the piano, produce sound effects, perform on the violin, raise and lower the curtain, repel invaders and operate a backstage blizzard. Most of the time he is doing most of these things at once. Older performers, including Walter Brennan, Vincent Price and Eve Arden seem willing to concede that it is Donald O'Connor's show.

—*Mary Lowrey Ross*

—Columbia

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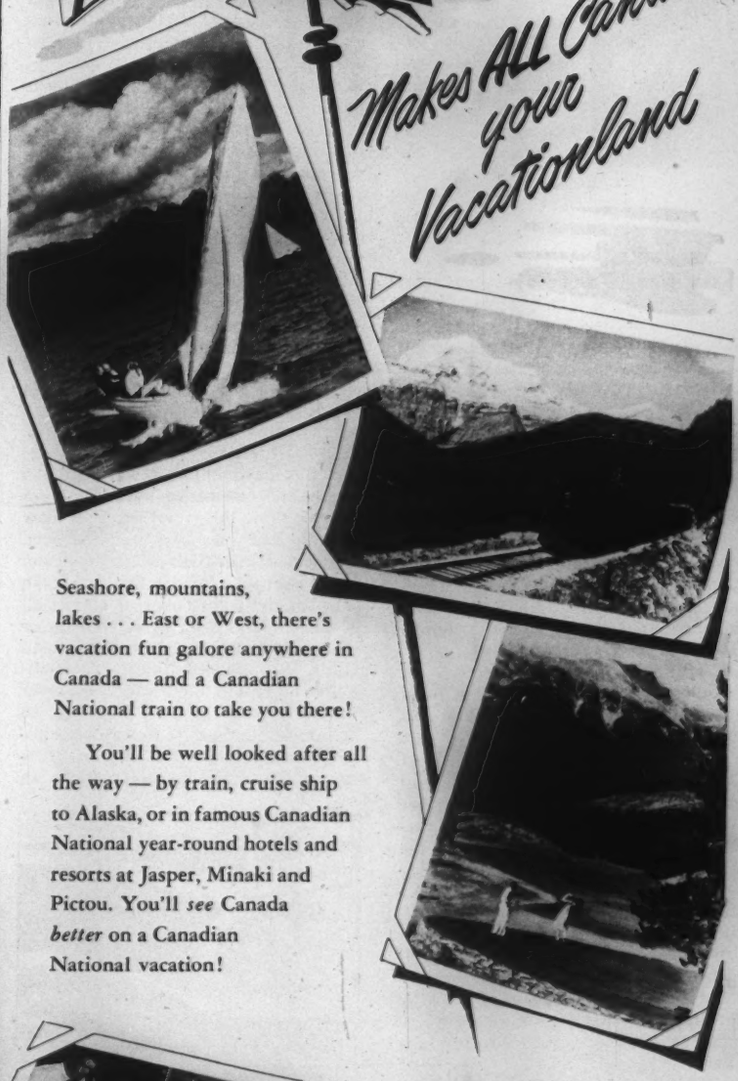

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WORLD AFFAIRS

A LINE IS DRAWN

U.S. Acts After Careful Calculation Believes Soviets Will Avoid Full War

THE UN has for the first time in its history—as the League never did—voted military sanctions against an aggressor. And the United States has backed this up to the hilt by drawing a line in Asia through Korea, Formosa, the Philippines and Indo-China.

—© Karsh
WILLSON WOODSIDE

Certainly the drawing of a line holds a danger of a general war, if the Soviets overstep the line. But the crisis has displayed the astounding unanimity of governmental and popular opinion throughout a large part of the world that there is a much greater danger in leaving an aggressor to feel that you might not resist, that you probably wouldn't, that you almost certainly wouldn't. It seems that the world really learned something from the long and costly lesson of appeasement, stretching from Mukden to Munich.

The outcome has been an impressive and inspiring demonstration of democracy in swift action, by the U.S., the UN and those members which quickly pledged support. Of particular importance is the support given by India, the greatest free nation of Asia, through her prime minister, the most widely respected Asian independence leader, Pandit Nehru. That will scotch any Soviet propaganda effort to make this out as just another Western intervention in Asia, on the lines of the Opium War and Boxer Rebellion episodes.

A SWIFT but careful calculation had to be made by the conferees in the White House. Would the South Koreans resist long enough to make the U.S.-UN intervention effective, or would they collapse and turn it into a fiasco? What forces had the Soviet-supported North Koreans put into the offensive and what were the intelligence reports on Soviet forces or Chinese Communist forces ready nearby in support? What was the strength and state of readiness of U.S. forces in the Far East?

What was the assessment of the ability of the U.S. Navy to screen Formosa, of the Quirino Government to maintain its position in the Philippines, of the French to hold Indo-China? And if the U.S. did not act, what would be the psychological, political and strategical effects in these immediately threatened areas, in Japan, throughout the rest of Asia, in threatened Iran, and even in Western Europe?

This turned out to be the decisive consideration. It was believed that failure to react against the attack on Korea, which had been assured of U.S. support only a few days before by John Foster Dulles, would be a disastrous blow to the confidence of the whole free world in U.S. promises and policies.

Finally, the grimmest calculation: what was the likelihood of the conflict spreading into a general war, dreaded World War III? The judgment was that intervention in Korea would be more likely to localize the conflict than to spread it. Intelligence reports showed that a full build-up had been made for Communist attack on Formosa, and a considerable build-up was under way against Yugoslavia; while Iran was also threatened.

If the action in Korea led to quick success, and found the U.S. hesitant to act, it was believed that these other moves would be launched one by one. But if the U.S. reacted promptly and effectively, it was believed that the Soviets would withhold the other moves. Rightly or wrongly, there was a surprising unanimity of opinion, not only in Washington but in all the major Western capitals, that the Soviets do not want to become involved in a general war just now.

IT IS BELIEVED that while they accept the inevitability of war with the "capitalist" countries, according to their doctrine this is but the final blow to push over an enemy who has been undermined, outflanked and isolated. There is much evidence that their plan calls for the taking over of almost all of Europe and Asia by subversion or by local actions, such as the Korean affair was intended to be. At an absolute minimum they must take over Germany and Japan, to assure to themselves the war potential, communications and bases of these highly-developed countries, and deprive an enemy of them, before becoming involved in a world war.

—Bishop in St. Louis Star-Times
DRAWING THE LINE

The Soviet leaders also have reason to consider the morale of their own people, so recently involved in a grim struggle for survival. They are aware of the extent of the resistance movement among the Ukrainians, the Baltic peoples and other minorities during and after World War II, and of the potential resistance among the recently subjugated satellite peoples.

Reconstruction of war damage in Soviet Russia is not yet completed, and new industries included in Stalin's fifteen-year postwar plan are needed, if the might of U.S. industry is to be challenged: to mention one key field in modern warfare, the Soviets have much to do to catch up to the U.S., Britain and Canada, in electronics.

Much importance is also placed on the calculation that the Soviets at the present time may have only some dozens of atomic bombs, as against several hundreds in the American stock-pile. And besides the disadvantage in number of bombs, their long-range strategic air force was only formed after the war; it has had no operational training; and it has no bases close to American vital centres.

There are U.S. bases in Japan covering Soviet Far Eastern centres; in Saudi Arabia, covering the vital oil centres of Baku; in Turkey, if needed; in Germany and Britain; and in Norway, if the Atlantic Pact came into operation. Thus the Soviets have no assurance that they could strike effectively at the strongest element of the opposing coalition, as Clausewitz lays down; while they themselves are open to heavy damage.

Again, the personal influence of Stalin is taken into account. He has shown himself on many occasions to be a cautious man. He withdrew his army from Iran, on the first strong stand taken by the Security Council, in 1946. He never put Soviet troops or planes into the Greek War, how-

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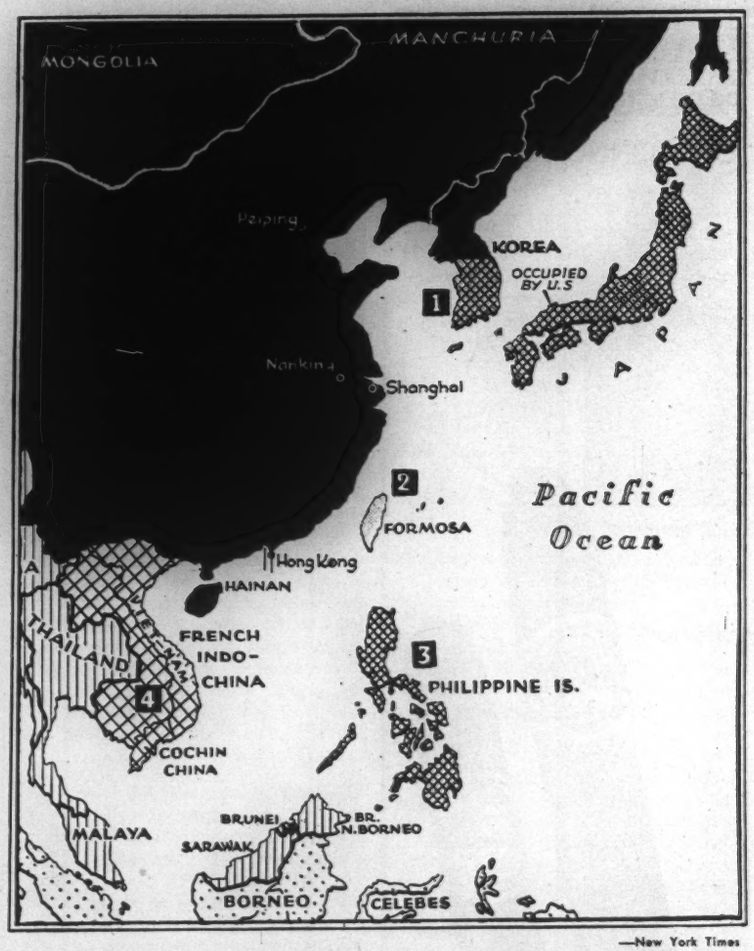

—New York Times

THE U.S., *acting on UN decision, will help hold South Korea (1). It has also screened Formosa (2), will strengthen Philippines (3), and aid Indo-China (4).*

VIENNA TODAY

FIVE YEARS AGO in Vienna it seemed the end. Fought over and savagely bombed, it seemed impossible that the city could every recover. The two great symbolic buildings, the Opera and the Burgtheater, were battered hulks. Even the great cathedral of St. Stephen, the city's central point, lay gutted and roofless at the foot of its untouched spire. All down the long and elegant Karntnerstrasse bulldozers hacked a crude passage through the avalanching rubble. The Russians passed over the city like a tide. The people, starved in the ruins.

Today all that is changed. Vienna has once again, by a miracle of reconstruction based on Marshall Aid and a blind refusal to bow to the inevitable based on its own determination, become a great capital city greater than it was between the wars.

The Hungarian border is only 40 miles away. The Russians still occupy the eastern provinces of Austria, so that the city is wholly encircled. But although they have their sectors of Vienna itself, and although they have their headquarters in two great hotels on the Ringstrasse, the Grand and the Imperial, and take it in turns with the British, the French and the Americans to patrol the inner city one month in four, you are less conscious of the might of Russia in Vienna than

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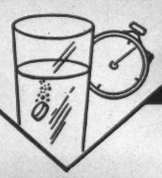

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you are in Paris or New York, such is the solidarity of a people determined to ignore it.

Just as the people of Naples get on with their daily lives and plan for the future in the shadow of Vesuvius, so the Viennese get on with their lives and plan their own future in the shadow of Moscow. There is nothing else they can do, short of folding their hands and turning up their eyes. But the steadiness with which they do it is magnificent. It has to be seen to be believed. It should be seen. But, although Vienna welcomes visitors from the West, it cannot take as many as it would like, as all the largest hotels are still requisitioned.

The Austrian countryside is another matter. There you can travel freely with no permit other than the ordinary Allied pass through the Vorarlberg, the Salzkammergut, the Tyrol, Carinthia and Styria—all the largest and loveliest part of Austria, seeing only an occasional British, French or American soldier, and with nothing at all but intermittent bomb damage to tell you that there was ever a war. The glory of the lakes and mountains is unchanged. The rivers are stocked with trout. The countryside proceeds with its immemorial labors. The food and wine is pre-war in quality and quantity. And it is cheap.

Still Lovely to Visit

In Vienna itself, in spite of the scars of war, it is the same. It is hard at first to be there and know that you cannot run out to Baden for tea or to the Semmering for a weekend or to Greifenstein for a swim — not, at any rate, without elaborate permission from the Russians. But you may still drive up to the first hills of the Wienerwald and enjoy your food on a restaurant terrace over the finest view in Europe, with the Danube reaching away across the plain to the gates of Hungary and the lovely city spread out golden in the evening sunlight at your feet. The little wine-gardens of Grinzing and Sievering and Nussdorf have come into their own again and are somehow a symbol in their village simplicity of the underlying continuity of the Viennese temperament. Easy-going on the surface but tough and tenacious underneath, it has brought them through this last and most dreadful ordeal in their long and difficult history.

It has brought them through this time, perhaps, more strongly than ever before. Because at last, beneath the burden of so much horror, the Viennese have stopped sighing for the splendors of the old imperial days and buckled down to making a success of what is left to them—including the rebuilding of the city which in the past was built for them.

People are still hard up; but few are hungry. The Ringstrasse is still the most beautiful street in the world. The parks with their terrace restaurants glitter in the soft evening air beneath the shining candles of the chestnuts. The theatres are in full swing.

A visit to Vienna now is not only a stimulus; it is also, in its way, a blow for freedom. For Austria once again finds herself the outpost of the West against the East.

—Edward Crankshaw,
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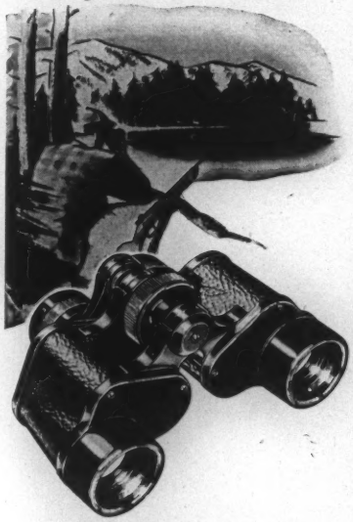
An eye for detail...



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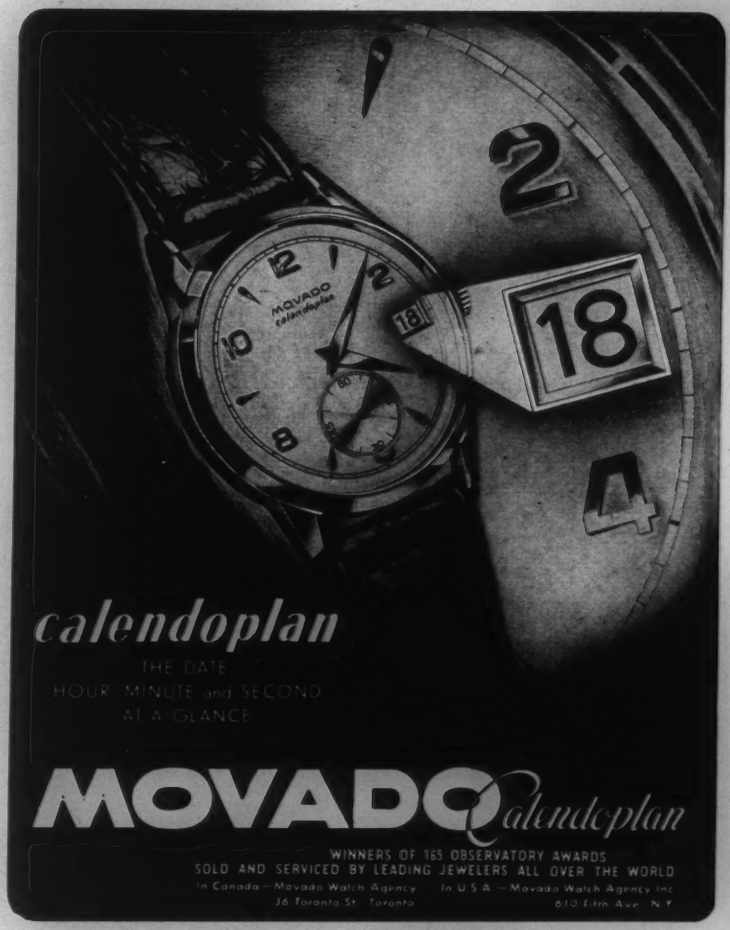
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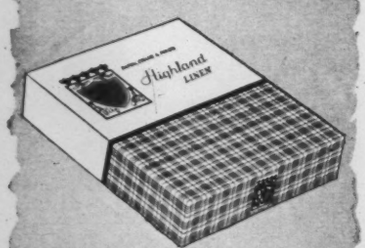

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BOOKS

NO MYOPIA

VISIT TO AMERICA—by Jawaharlal Nehru—*Longmans, Green—$3.25.*

THIS RECORD of Mr. Nehru's speeches in the United States and Canada during his recent "goodwill" junket reveals a good deal about the man and the civilization for which he stands. He is, of course, the spiritual descendant of Gandhi to whose genius he refers persistently and in the most reverent terms.

In his make-up are to be found high idealism, tempered with abundant common sense; vigorous enterprise combined with shrewd caution; dignity with genuine friendliness, sincerity with humor. His speeches throw considerable light on the status of India in the modern world: its complex political history, its pressing economic problems, its proposed role in the rapidly crystallizing alignment of great powers.

While Mr. Nehru is obviously in sympathy with Western ideals and impressed by the marvellous efficiency of Western technology, he consistently emphasizes his country's position as the centre of an older—and possibly wiser—civilization. His point of view is essentially Asian, not European, and he makes it abundantly clear that, in spite of his admiration for democratic methods and his distrust of Russian Communism, he has no intention of allowing India to become a pawn in the game of Western power politics.

The Indian Prime Minster's speeches make good reading: for their eloquence, their candour, their obvious sincerity and their good sense—so far removed in every respect from the frantic tub-thumping of most of our hysterical and myopic political orators.—*J.L.W.*

GUIDEPOSTS

SELECTIVE RECORD GUIDE — Moses Smith — *Macmillan—$5.25.*

A FORMER DIRECTOR of Columbia Masterworks, now a free-lance writer and biographer of Koussevitsky, presents a book on records that offers immense practical value to collectors.

Mr. Smith provides three lists of graded appreciation: one for the beginning collector that stays within the limits of a $100 budget and will provide him with a basic list of good solid fare. The author then discusses the extension of this basic collection, allowing for the beginner's development of personal preference. In the third list he discusses the more esoteric music available on records and again allows for individual preferences.

MOSES SMITH

NEHRU —Miller

In a project in which personal idiosyncrasy could detract appallingly from its value, Mr. Smith has presented self-effacing and well grounded reasons for selecting as he does. Included with each choice of record is a discussion of the relative merits of various recordings available; a short biography of the composer and a capsule explanation of the work itself.

The book, he explains in the introduction, is ". . . the result of considerations that have arisen during 25 years' teaching of music and writing about it [he was music critic for the *Boston American* and the *Boston Transcript*] and from a more or less intimate contact with records during many of those years." Pretty fair credentials that may not impress those who are bound to disagree with his selections but which provide firm ground for as valuable as well as such a dangerous task as this.—*M.B.*

ACROSS THE DESK

MY 66 YEARS IN THE BIG LEAGUES — by Connie Mack—*Winston—$3.00.*

■ Baseball's Grand Old Man takes the game very seriously, not only as an athletic endeavor but as a moulder of youth and as a manifestation of all that is fine and noble about America. His book is a rambling hodge-podge of personal recollection, biographies of famous players, and statistics. Of little or no importance as a definitive history of the game (Mack even buys the Cooperstown myth), its anecdotes and reminiscences should still make it of interest to the baseball fan.—*K.M.*

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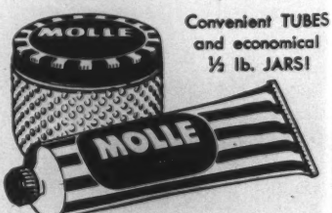

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U.S. AFFAIRS

THE WHOLE HISS STORY

An Engrossing Account of High Treason And a Trial Which Divided a Nation

THE FIRST of probably many books on a treason case which shook the United States to its foundations, "Seeds of Treason", by Ralph de Toledano and Victor Lasky (Ryerson, $4.75) includes almost everything but the confession of Alger Hiss.

Perhaps that will still come, some day, and it is desirable that it should in order to settle any lingering doubts. But for all but the few who are too deeply committed psychologically to accept as true or just anything that the Committee on Un-American Activities did or anything that Senator McCarthy would approve of, the facts and the evidence marshalled here must provide overwhelming proof of Hiss' guilt.

Certainly Hiss was a superb actor and played out his role to the end; but he had had sixteen years of preparation for it. His downfall began with his invention of the story of the "deadbeat" writer "George Crosley" whom he had befriended, to whom he had "sublet" his apartment—putting him up "two or three nights" in the interim—and given an old Ford car: all out of sucker goodness of heart and without the slightest idea that he was dealing with a Communist spy.

—Herblock in Washington Post

BREAK *in the Hiss Case came with production of the "pumpkin papers."*

The drama of the case from there on, through the Committee hearings and the two public trials, consists of Hiss' effort to expand and sustain his lie to cover Chambers' outpouring of new facts confirming a long and intimate relationship, and to keep his wife's testimony and that of their servant family the Catletts, in line. This effort, however persistently and sometimes skilfully pursued, led him into a maze where he was trapped in the end.

His insistence that he had not seen Chambers ("Crosley") after January 1, 1937—the state documents in the case all being dated early 1938—was proven false. His story of having given Chambers the car was proven false. The elaborate effort to prove that the Hiss' Woodstock typewriter, on which the documents had been copied—as even the defence admitted—had been given to the Catletts in 1937 broke down completely. Hiss' contention that he frequently made digests of top-secret dispatches—he admitted that those presented were in his handwriting—at the request of Under-Secretary Francis Sayre, was flatly denied by the latter.

Sayre also testified that when he became High Commissioner of the Philippines Hiss had recommended as his aide one Noel Field, since exposed as a long-time Communist spy. Mrs. Hede Massing told of meeting Hiss at Noel Fields' house in 1935 and chiding him about trying to woo Field from her spy ring to his. And another member of the Chambers spy ring, Henry Julian Wadleigh, confessed in court, confirming all the names.

Mrs. Hiss' testimony broke down even more completely.

Most disastrous was the testimony of a maid of the Chambers' that the Hisses were the only visitors to the house in Baltimore—at a time after they denied seeing the "Crosleys" any more.

"Innocence by Association"

All through the case Hiss' main defence was his "innocence by association." He came from a good university, had made a brilliant success in the public service (sic!) and was known to so many men of high reputation that he *must* be innocent. This defence, brilliantly aided in the first trial by the appearance in court of two Justices of the United States Supreme Court and the expressed confidence of the Secretary of State, was somewhat deflated when John Foster Dulles declared that Hiss had lied in five different statements about their relations in the Carnegie Endowment.

Chambers, on the other hand, was denounced by Hiss' attorney Lloyd Paul Stryker as a most disreputable character. But all of his statements stood up under cross-examination, except for his original denial that he possessed any documents. This turns out to his credit, since he had become a Quaker and believed that while it was his duty to expose Communist infiltration, Hiss and his other former associates ought to have a chance to make a new life, as he had done. It was only when Hiss brought a libel suit, apparently believing that he had no documentary proof, that Chambers produced the famous "pumpkin papers."

From that moment the fate of the most highly-placed American traitor since Benedict Arnold—for whose character it is said George Washington would have testified—was sealed. Those who still want to believe that Hiss, a signer of the Yalta Agreement, Secretary-General of the UN San Francisco Conference, and later President of the Carnegie Endowment, could not have been a Communist spy, had better not read this book.

—Willson Woodside

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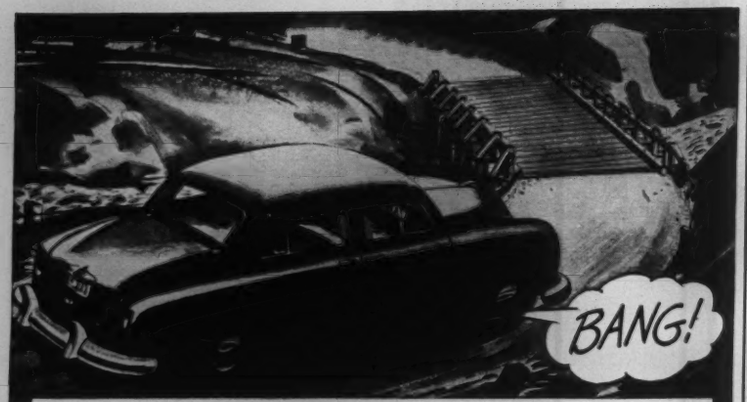
R. C. Berkinshaw
President

Elwood A. Hughes
General Manager

AUG. 25 - SEPT. 9

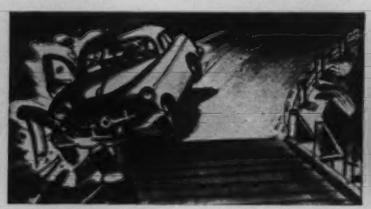
CANADIAN NATIONAL Exhibition

TORONTO 1950



"Narrow bridge, hairpin turn — and a BLOWOUT!"

1. "We were going at a pretty fair clip," says this B.C. executive. "Just as we were approaching a sharp hairpin curve over a narrow wooden bridge, *a front tire blew!*"



2. Was there disaster? Was there a sudden lurch? Did the car, with the driver fighting for control, crash through the bridge into the canyon?

3. Safe Stop! "Because I had LifeGuard Safety Tubes," says this grateful motorist, "I was able to pull up safely, even though there was a large hole in the tire."

4. Here's why there was no lurch or loss of control. The LifeGuard Safety Tube has *two* air chambers. Only the outer chamber blows out. A reserve of air in the *inner* chamber supports your car for a safe, gradual stop.

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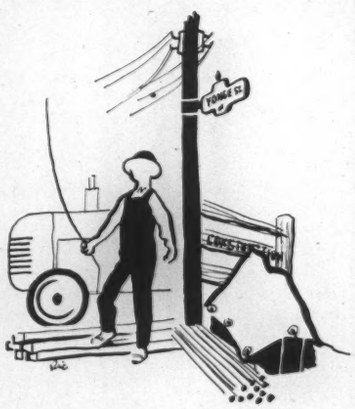
INTERMISSION

Thoughts on Dominion Day

by David Brock

WHEN I was a child at an Anglican school, I used to spend a good deal of time reading the Prayer Book in chapel, partly because even as a child I realized the power of its language, and partly because I had to tune out the deplorable preachers who tried to get at our emotions. Naturally, I remember being puzzled by the opening of the Catechism, where the child is asked his name and replies vaguely "N. or M.". Even when you read this as "Norm", it doesn't seem likely that every child is going to adhere to a strange norm of being named Norman. There is only one part of the world where every male child is named Norman, and there are few Anglicans near Dunvegan, or anywhere in the Western Isles at all.



I also remember, less distinctly, a special prayer provided for Dominion Day. I think it asked, among other things, that all Canadians be granted pure manners. An optimistic petition indeed.

But it never ocurred to me until just now, while lying awake in a June dawn and playing with idle memories, that a day would come when I could combine those two memories of the Prayer Book. The time has come when we can have a special service for Dominion Day in which we ask Dominion Day "What is your name?" and Dominion Day answers wildly "N. or M.", having in its excitement forgotten its name completely.

TRUE the House of Commons has recently tossed out a private bill which sought to banish the name of Dominion Day. The author of the bill presumed that since we are no longer a Dominion, we can't have a Dominion Day, even in celebration of a long-ago event which *did* make us a Dominion. But this was entirely too logical for the House of Commons, and if the House of Commons thinks you can get far too logical for common sense, it is quite right.

You will remember that while we still *were* a Dominion, about two years ago, the House passed a bill to get rid of Dominion Day, and only the Senate defeated it. But the House wisely feels that if you can get rid of Dominion Day while you are a Dominion, you can keep it while you're not one, and hooray for the House of Commons say a lot of us who are neither Blimps nor dominated.

Of course the House may also have felt just a little uneasy about the speed and thoroughness with which various new rules have come into effect against British accents in the Navy, not to mention British tunes on the quarterdeck. It may have noted a certain resentment throughout Canada's fair do-main against the modern belief that the lyric of "The Maple Leaf" would be improved by dropping the word "rose" from the list of emblems and retaining only "lily, thistle, shamrock, and maple leaf for ever". (According to this belief, it is all right for an officer to have a Scottish or Irish accent — most Canadians have an Irish accent anyhow — or even a Welsh or French one.)

THE WHOLE point of being a self-governing Dominion used to be that you could be loyal to the King and your fathers without being dominated in the slightest. The word Dominion was a paradox, but it expressed (however badly) something that was valuable and for which we have no substitute to-day. But we decided that we were being dominated by a word, if by nothing else, and we demanded equal rights (which we had already), though we did not demand equal obligations. The Empire itself, which was and is a highly illogical thing, with nothing in its favour except that it worked very well until we got logical about it . . . the Empire itself must be weakened by certain of our words and deeds to-day. For even if it *fancies* itself to be weakened, that has what is now called a psychosomatic effect. That price might be worth paying for such a thing as world government. But we are paying it in order to buy the Emperor of this Empire a new title, and ourselves a new title, as empty as the Emperor's New Clothes.

There used to be a poem (there still is, only few recall it) about a waterboatman, those insects which glide along the surface film of ponds by means of oar-like legs. "If he ever stopped to think how he did it, he would sink." We *have* stopped to think, unlike the insect, and have sunk just a little already. Heaven send us pure manners.

A LINE IS DRAWN

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 16

ever great a strategic prize victory offered. He has balked at an outright settlement with Tito for the past two years. He didn't shoot down our planes of the Berlin airlift.

It is true that against Stalin's traditional caution there operates the rising arrogance, and militarism, and the steadily spreading power of the Soviet Union. Does Moscow Radio not boast constantly that one-third of all mankind is now "enlisted in the camp of peace and democracy." *There perhaps we have it: is it not the Soviet plan to control two-thirds of the world, before striking the decisive blow against a "tottering U.S. capitalism?"* The basic dogma of Communism is that history is going their way, their victory is inevitable in time. Why take such a great risk as a world war would represent today?

—Wheeler

U.S. DEFIANCE *of planned Chinese Communist invasion of Formosa depends on single carrier, with task force. 40 carriers were used at Okinawa, 5 years ago.*

That is why I believe that the Soviets, like the Americans, will try to keep this conflict localized. If they throw in Chinese Communist troops to meet the American ground forces, that will be a sign that they are not ready to commit themselves directly as yet. But the possibility has to be faced that they will put in anything necessary to win, and in this case there is the very practical consideration that the Americans can spare only two of their four divisions in Japan, have only two more available in the U.S., and need 24 days to move them across the Pacific. It could be a very tough fight.

SOVIETS MAY LEAVE UN

IT WAS by chance that the moment for Security Council action came at a time when the Soviets were picketing outside the door over the admission of Red China.

The result, it is clear, has propelled the UN into a new era. The San Francisco Charter *assumed* that military sanctions could not be ordered without the concurrence of all five permanent members. The Soviets were not there to concur, so they call the UN decision "illegal." But *according to the letter of the Charter* the decision is quite legal. The Soviets did not veto it. They were absent; and on 17 different occasions they have agreed that their absence did not constitute a veto.

It is not, however, the technical question which will decide Soviet policy. The UN has ordered sanctions against "their" side, and it is hard to believe that they will not withdraw from the organization, denouncing it as a "tool of the imperialists." They may then form their own "World Supreme Soviet" including all of their satellites from Albania to North Korea.

The UN on the other hand, having taken the plunge, appears likely from all descriptions of the air of determination and new life at Lake Success, to go ahead with the development of its Military Staff and international peace force. In this it is clear that it will have the strong backing of its most powerful member, as Washington has been impressed anew with the value of the UN in gaining the support of the middle-of-the-road nations.

The greatest importance was attached to the support given by India to Korean sanctions, effectively spiking any Soviet propaganda that this is only another old-time Western imperialist intervention in Asia.

TIMELY READING

"War or Peace," by John Foster Dulles (Macmillans, paper cover, $1.35). Probably the soundest estimate of the world situation, of the enemy, and of the policies needed to avert a war which he thinks probable but not inevitable, that is available at the present time.

"The Coming Defeat of Communism," by James Burnham (Longman's, $4.25). Like Dulles' book, this is a plea for action, but on much tougher lines. Burnham calls for all-out "political-subversive war" against Soviet Communism, launched by the broadcast of an offer of a settlement without war, designed to promote a split inside the ruling Communist Party of Russia.

"Ferment in the Far East," by Mary A. Nourse (McClelland and Stewart, $5.00). A broad historical interpretation of the forces at work in the Far East, by one who has made a lifetime study of the subject.

"The United States and Japan," by Edwin O. Reischauer (Saunders, $5.50). An excellent handbook on Japan, her people and their development, on U.S. occupation policies and the problem of when to make a treaty and withdraw—the time for which he believes has come. In the same series as the outstanding "United States and China," by John K. Fairbank.

"Half of One World," by Foster Hailey (Macmillan, $3.50). An on-the-spot survey of the troubled corners of the Far East, somewhat dated, by the well-known Pacific War correspondent. Very outspoken, he excoriates the utterly unprepared U.S. occupation of Korea, and the unpopular Syngman Rhee Government.

—*Willson Woodside*

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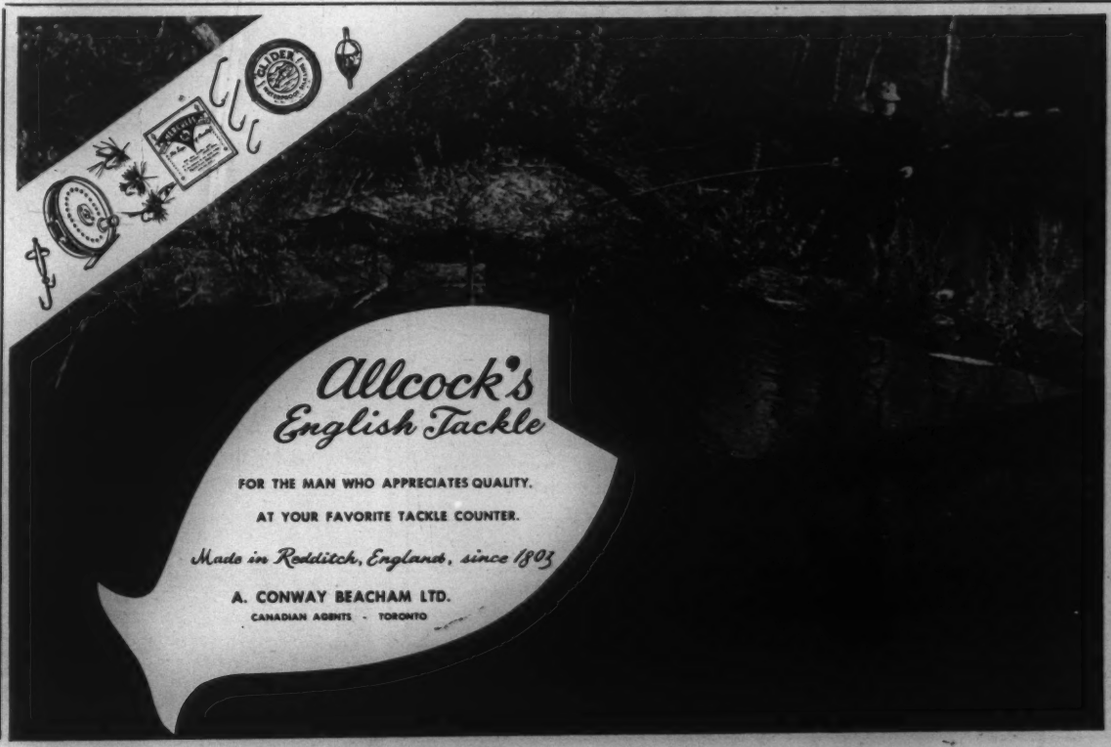
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TRAVELLERS CHEQUES

THEATRE

SUMMER AND THE BARD

In Toronto and Montreal, Shakespeare Is Popular Outdoors Entertainment

HEADLINED "A Midsummer Night's Cold" by Toronto's *The Telegram*, Shakespeare's "Dream" opened in Trinity College Quad on June 19. The beefeaters were warmly enough clad on that chilly evening as they ceremoniously met the Lieutenant Governor; Mrs. Ray Lawson wore a fur jacket; the fairies shivered.

But the evenings warmed up and each evening's audience fell once again under the spell of the quiet, twilight - into - moonlight atmosphere and the beauty of Shakespeare's lines.

This is the second year for this outdoor Festival. In 1947 the Earle Grey Players tentatively tried out the Quad idea with "Twelfth Night"; found such enthusiastic support that last year they undertook a three-play Festival and also arranged for concerts of Elizabethan music in Trinity's Great Hall.

For this summer's Festival, Earle Grey chose, besides the "Dream," the lusty "The Taming of the Shrew," the seldom-played "The Tempest" and his favorite, "Twelfth Night." The casts for the various plays are mostly drawn from members of the Earle Grey Players, an all-year-playing group. But this year, radio's Lorne Greene played the wife-taming Petruchio in "The Shrew" with gusto and a fine Shakespearean flair; and radio's John Drainie was an earthy and memorable Caliban in "The Tempest."

The Shakespearean concerts feature Lois Sears, accompanying herself on the zither-harp, and lectures on Elizabethan music and social background by Dr. Healey Willan, Dr. Northrop Frye and Professor Leo Smith.

NEXT week The Open Air Playhouse in Montreal will take over the summer Shakespeare mantle. Their choice: first-time-in-Montreal "Cymbeline."

This theatre was founded in 1947 by Rosanna Seaborn and a committee of enthusiastic Montrealers. It is situated at Beaver Lake on Mount Royal, in a natural amphitheatre with a "backdrop" of a small rocky hill. On fine nights you'll find about 1,200 people there, many of them sitting on the grassy slopes; damp nights, about 300.

—Nakash

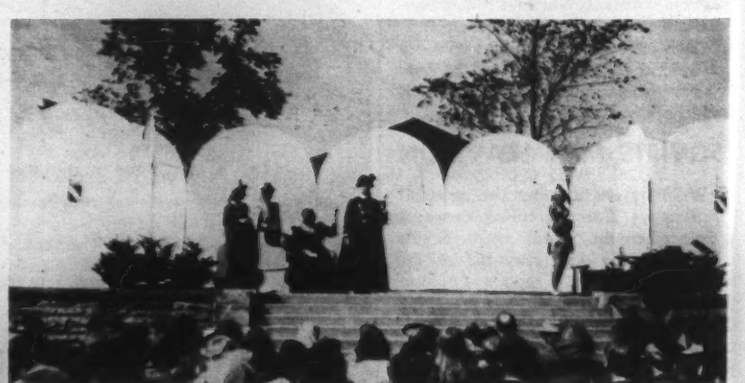
SHAKESPEAREAN *Rosanna Seaborn of Montreal's Open Air Playhouse.*

Such a tourist attraction has the theatre become that the City lighted a pathway from the road to the Playhouse, graded the hillside, raised the stage and sodded it. Last year the Theatre became a part of the now-annual Montreal Festival of Music, Ballet and Drama—July 17 to August 7.

This spring Rosanna and production manager Norma Springford jaunted down to the Connecticut home of world famous director and designer Theodore Komisarjevsky. They hoped he might be interested in producing "Cymbeline." He was; took leave of absence from City Centre, NY.

Playing in "Cymbeline" will be Christopher Plummer in the romantic lead; Rosanna Seaborn as Imogen and Eleanor Stuart as the Queen. Christopher Plummer has appeared at the Playhouse before, and last winter was with the Canadian Repertory Theatre of Ottawa. Eleanor Stuart is well known in Montreal little theatre circles.

Productions are lavish as to costumes and actors. For a previous "As You Like It" run, there were well over 150 people working on the show, including a pony in the Forest scenes.



SCENE: *"Twelfth Night" by Earle Grey Players, Trinity Quad, Toronto.*

Nine Clays

There are nine huge bins in the "Standard" Dominion plant that makes vitreous china plumbing fixtures.

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THE CALGARY STORY

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 10

prise. The city operates an amusement park at Bowness, eight miles to the west, where dancing boating, picnics, swimming and merry-go-rounds are available. There is also the city-operated St. George's Island, with one of the best zoos in the Dominion. In the park are concrete models of dinosaurs, the delight of photographers. They are life-sized, life-like reproductions of fossils found in the Red River Valley.

POLITICALLY Calgary is Progressive Conservative. Federally A. L. Smith, KC, represents Calgary West and D. S. Harkness, Calgary East. Provincially there are two Socreds, one Liberal, one CCF and one Independent, in the multiple riding.

Head of the civic government is Mayor Donald Mackay, one-time radio announcer and defeated Liberal candidate in the 1949 elections. Uninhibited Mackay is 35 years of age, was an alderman for four years. He's noted for his ability to raise funds for charitable projects and should hold office for some time. Since the end of the war, the council has been battlegrounds of ideology and political ambition. But under Mackay relative peace and quiet seem to reign.

Climatically the city has a good deal to offer. Summer heat is not great for any long periods and the evenings are cool. The winter can be cold but ordinarily the sub-zero spells are broken by chinooks.

Calgarians have a good record for reaching Community-Chest, war-bond or scrap-drive objectives and for putting up money for community needs.

There are citizens who direct drive after drive. For instance, automotive dealer Fred Stapells has devoted his time to so many civic projects that he received the Number One Citizen Award of the Junior Chamber of Commerce in 1945. He still deserves the award. Then there is J. B. Cross, head of Calgary Breweries, who is the son of A. E. Cross, the rancher. He is Stampede President, holds several other honored positions.

Calgary's criminal record is a minor one and its police force seems very efficient. An armed holdup netting only a few dollars is still news; anything in the way of a major operation is rare, provides front-page reading in *The Herald.** There may be three or four murders a year and there is some activity in narcotics.

CALGARIANS once believed that all Easterners were stuffed shirts. Three things changed that. One was the war: many Calgary servicemen who were stationed there had good times and were welcomed to Toronto homes. The second conquest took place during the Calgary football invasion of Toronto: the "Stamps" won the Grey Cup from Ottawa. The final selling-point: the subsequent return visit by a Toronto group to the '49 Stampede.

When the West was in the East they found the Toronto folk were not shocked by their shenanigans but joined right in. Torontonians stole the Stampede Parade show, brought a coffin labelled "Ottawa Roughriders" and whooped it up in approved longhorn fashion. "We need you and you need us," said Hiram "Buck" McCallum, Mayor of Toronto, as he opened the Stampede.

But one feud remains insoluble. Calgary and Edmonton, 200 miles apart, have long enjoyed an endearing hatred. Until recently Calgary was top dog in size. Edmonton now has the population, the University and the seat of Government.

Calgary best enjoys beating Edmonton at any thing—from sensational crime to tiddleywinks. On the other hand, Edmontonians regard winning a national championship as an anti-climax if they have knocked Calgary out of the picture previously.

For the Stampede this year Edmonton has extended an olive branch: for Calgary, a giant birthday cake. Calgarians appreciate the gesture, but plenty won't touch the cake until someone proves it isn't poisoned.

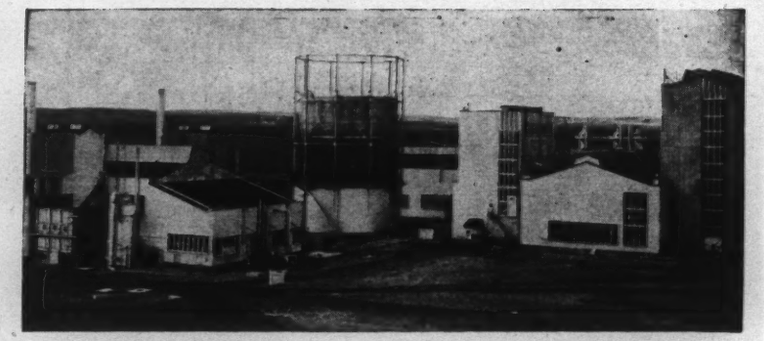
Calgary seems likely to lag behind Edmonton in size during the days to come. The northern city has the developing Northland at its doorstep as well as the oil discoveries. "It's quality that counts, not quantity, and we've got the quality," sniffed a Calgarian to SN last week.

Yet Cowtown should grow. The irrigation projects in Southern Alberta will open up much new land in the next few years. Small industries are building in the city now and more are coming in.

Average Calgarians like Calgary. When they leave it, it takes them years to get used to saying they live somewhere else. From the altitude of 3,500 feet, the Foothills City looks down on every city in Canada; has clear air and more than 2,000 hours of sunshine annually.

It is still small enough to be friendly, hick town enough to be nosey. If you want a change, Banff is two hours away by car. There's good hunting and fishing at hand. The future looks bright: since it all comes with oil what could be better than this?

*Calgary's leading newspaper, one of the Southam group, with circulation, c. 50,000. The other daily is *The Albertan* with circulation c. 25,000.



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OLD DUTCH CLEANSER
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PEOPLE

FOREVER CANADA

■ **Capt. K. E. Bond** of Buffalo, one-time resident of Hamilton, electrified a convention of urban trustees at Bigwin Inn, Ont., by saying: "I condemn you wholeheartedly for your lack of pride in your country. Ye gods! Be Canadian!" He objected to the Canadian tendency to play down things Canadian. "It makes me sore to see Southern fried chicken advertised in Canadian restaurants. For five years I ate Canadian fried chicken and you can't beat it anywhere."

■ Fifty lucky Canadian boys will board the "Franconia" for England in a few days for a six-week tour of Britain. Sponsor is Canadian industrialist **Garfield Weston,** who arranged a highly enjoyable trip to Canada last year for 50 British boys. Another 50 will arrive from Britain next month.

■ **Dartmouth, NS,** fastest growing town in the Maritimes, will celebrate its Bicentennial July 30-Aug. 9. Nova Scotia's oldest incorporated town, Dartmouth is noted for its racial tolerance. But the energy its 20,000 citizens save in this direction is soon used up in the ball park earning Dartmouth the nickname, from Halifax sports writers, of "Little Brooklyn." The 200th birthday celebrations have been planned for months and are expected to rival Halifax's summer-long show last year.

■ At the Canadian Library Association's fifth annual conference in Montreal, **Dr. Morris Bishop** of Cornell University said commercialized U.S. radio is only "paying lip service to culture." But "both the CBC and the BBC are aware of their obligations to their listeners." He congratulated Canadians for not having that "imbecile occupant of our home," "that airborne enemy"—television.

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SATURDAY NIGHT

world of women

To Wear at Your Leisure

HOW LEGAL are your shorts? Maybe you don't know that in some parts of Canada they'll draw not only stern looks from the law, but a fine too.

This time of year it's usual for some person or community to take a horrified look at their streets and start muttering, "There ought to be a law." If the muttering becomes loud and aggressive enough it may needle the law-makers into making another law —or shaking the mothballs out of an old one. So, for all you know, when you wear shorts in a strange town you may be committing a misdemeanor the moment you step on to public property.

Take Ottawa. A group of school teachers of that city has been making vigorous efforts to "sweep this immoral influence from our streets" and wants a by-law to ban shorts in the city. But the Ottawa council doesn't agree. Controller C. E. Pickering says, "If you start trying to legislate what people should wear you are in for a thin time. For my part they can wear what they like."

And what do fashion experts say?

Shorts are cool and comfortable, fine for wear around the house, in the garden, in the country, at the beach. But, they say, the girl or woman who has learned the ABC's of how to dress smartly is as unlikely to wear shorts as a Hartnell ball gown on city streets.

If reformers based their objections to city-worn-shorts on fashion, rather than flesh, their campaign might win more support.

Anyway, the new idea in fashion—separates to mix and match—makes it easy to wear your shorts and stay out of jail. The three interchangeable separates on this page include blouse, shorts and skirt. The skirt transforms the shorts outfit into a costume that would pass scrutiny of the most captious beard of censors in any town.

—Arnott & Rogers

CORDUROY, *light in weight, red in color is used for coordinated separates. Halter, shorts, skirt, plus the sleeveless bandanna blouse, by Fairway.*

Slaughter of the Innocents

—Gilbert Milne

WHO WILL WIN *the race? Car or tricycle? Small boys are more prone to accidents than girls.*

OURS *is a sophisticated and disillusioned age.*

COLD, HARD FACTS *and statistics fail to move us, for our nature is such that we can read them with the eye and forget them with the mind. It is necessary for most people to live a statistic, or at least be part of one, in order to understand what they really mean.*

TAKE THIS *bit of statistics for instance: the fact that approximately 400 children were killed last year on the roads of Canada in preventable traffic accidents.* Four hundred. *It sounds bad, doesn't it? That figure is able to impinge at least momentarily upon our sense of well-being.*

BUT THEN—*and please be willing to admit this even as it is still being reflected upon—it has already started on its way to oblivion, in some back corner of the brain. You won't remember it again until perhaps—well, that's the way it works; a simple process really.*

OF COURSE, *if it is expressed differently, figuratively, it may come closer to reaching us. If we say, for instance, that a whole schoolhouse of children is wiped out annually by motor accidents it sounds more significant. We get the picture of what it means, a fleeting vision of the desks, the blackboard, the copy book, the. . . And then it's gone again and we say, oh well, it was fate.*

DO YOU REMEMBER *that old argument about predestination? Those long, serious talks we have had with serious and youthful friends about whether things which have happened were by design or accident? We've all indulged in them at some time, havent we? . . . Either sitting around the fireside in the evening or out paddling on the lake or in some other spot conducive to calm theory and reflection. . . And we have got exactly nowhere each time, reached no conclusion. We generally finish by agreeing that there wasn't one to be reached.*

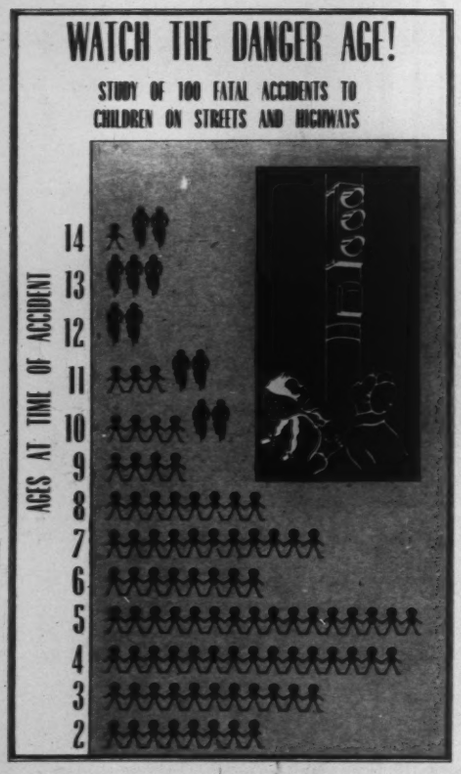
BUT AGAIN *perhaps there is if we look at it in another way. Take that group of children—the 400—the schoolhouse full that we were just mentioning, that vanished schoolhouse. Could accidents which reduced it and at last wiped it out have been truly predestined—with all those little lives of a year ago coming inexorably to an end and nothing to be done to preserve them no matter how we tried?*

NOTE THAT *though it is the same question as that of predestination we all know the answer right away this time. It was not meant to be. In each case that last quarter second of error and tragedy, and that wrenching of the wheels and grinding of brakes need never have happened.*

IT WAS NOT *predestined; it is only irrevocable now.*

STUDY *of the whys and wherefores of traffic accidents, and a determination towards safer driving and walking by all who use the roads is the only method of making certain that the equivalent of another schoolhouse is not destroyed again this year.*

—Stephen Leacock Jr.



NOBODY needs to be told that motorists should not hit children. Grim daily reports appearing in our newspapers are evidence that the quick and carefree movement of little children and the quick and lethal movement of motor vehicles is a combination that cannot be put together without tragedy. Here are a few examples from recent newspaper items: MATES WATCH GIRL, 6, CRUSHED BY TRUCK. . . LEAVING SCHOOL, GIRL, 6, KILLED BY TRUCK. . . BOY, 5, KILLED BY CAR, POLICE HUNT DRIVER. . . GIRL, 8, DIES UNDER FATHER'S TRUCK. . . PLAYMATES SEE GIRL, 6, CRUSHED UNDER GARBAGE TRUCK.

Years ago small-pox, scarlet fever and diphtheria were the big killers of children. Today Ontario's Minister of Highways, Hon. George H. Doucett, says, "More school-age children are killed by motor vehicles than by the worst disease of childhood."

What can you and I do about it? It's no use crying havoc to any government, local, provincial or national. They are doing their job, for the most part, to make the roads safer bit by bit, at least as fast as is practical without bankrupting the nation. Generally speaking, licensing requirements are being tightened up; more and more persons are being denied the use of motor vehicles by one or other form of cancellation of driving privileges.

Here the problem is two-edged: (a) to get a big and continually growing army of drivers to drive more carefully in all areas in which there may be young children; (b) to teach young children safety habits as early as possible. Says Hon. Paul Martin, Minister of National Health, "One of our best defences against the rising traffic toll is a safety-conscious public, and I believe that the way to start this training is to educate the very young, for the grim toll of children killed in traffic accidents speaks for itself."

If you look at some of the graphs and charts compiled by safety experts you are struck by the steep peaks of the summer months . . . dangerous months for children. Take Ontario. Accidents in July and August of 1949 injured 436 children aged 5-14 (12 of them died) . . . 168 were injured in motor vehicles . . . 151 were on foot . . . 110 on bicycles.

What can we do about it? We can all preach and practise safety to the point where those who don't treat their driving as seriously as a full-time job will become social outcasts.

As drivers we can—

- Remember that it's a known fact that the very young are the most frequent victims—every one of them needs to be regarded as carefully as a blinking amber light.
- Watch for children near homes and places where they play . . . near parked cars or other obstructions to view . . . on bicycles, tricycles, scooters, roller skates . . . near lanes and driveways as you back out.

As parents we should—

- Teach children safety habits (mainly by your own example).
- Be especially careful about keeping pre-school children off the street before nine a.m. Traffic is heavy, drivers are in a hurry.
- Refuse to deal with companies whose drivers endanger your children's lives by fast or unsafe driving.
- Never send a child on a hurried errand during traffic rush hours or at dusk.

As members of the community we can—

- Support and encourage enforcement of the traffic laws . . . engineering to make traffic safer . . . education of the public toward greater awareness of the need for safer driving and walking.

Distaff:

NINTH INNING

IT'S the golf season and **Ada Mackenzie** up and hit the old ball in tried and true form, to win her ninth championship. Ada is again top woman in the Ontario field; returned to serious golf this Spring after an absence of some years. "Reason I was so anxious to win the Ontario women's championship," said Toronto's first lady of golf, "was that I wanted to make the Canadian team. They will play the British Curtis cup team this Fall."

ADA MACKENZIE

■ Winner of the 1950 much coveted *Prix d'Europe* was 21-year **Josephte Dufresne** of Three Rivers and Montreal. This award will send Josephte to Europe for two years of study.

■ It was roses, roses all the way from white to red to pink at the Rose Society of Ontario show in Toronto a week ago. To **Mrs. A. L. Naismith** of Hamilton went the honor of having the highest number of points of any woman in the show. And this was her first year for exhibiting, too!

■ There's a teacher up at Timmins High and Vocational School who isn't going to miss her pupils one bit next year. She will be too busy. **Glenise McKenna** has just won one of the four Ontario Department of Education scholarships. She gets $1,500 for a year's study in France. Glenise is St. Catharines born, University of Toronto graduated.

■ Right now **Pat Murphy** of Saskatoon is enjoying herself and emoting simultaneously. She's at the summer drama school at UBC, winner of the Saskatchewan Recreational Movement drama scholarship. For a regular job she teaches at St. Joseph's School.

■ A coast to coast jaunt brought nine women this week to Halifax from Vancouver. They are attending the Business and Professional Women's Club twelfth biennial conference. Included in the group were: Vancouver President **Edna Bird, Mrs. M. Campbell,** Vice-President of the Canadian Federation, **Mrs. Nan Martlew, Miss A. Logie, Miss M. Brown, Miss Catherine Pedden, Mrs. I. Buckley, Mrs. E. Forsberg, Miss M. Westcott.** The last five named continue on to London, England, for the fifth International Congress and will be joined by **Mrs. T. Galloway, Mrs. V. Biernes, Mrs. R. Standlick** and **Mrs. I. Scott.**

■ At the graduation exercises at the Normal School in Winnipeg, **Dorothy E. Dagg** of Flin Flon was awarded an IODE scholarship.

■ The General Marine Hospital in Collingwood celebrated its half century last month and guest of honor at the banquet was the first graduate (1900) of the Collingwood Hospital, **Ethel M. Dawson.** Miss Dawson was, until her retirement last year, the town's school nurse.

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Brain-Teaser:

Network Tangle

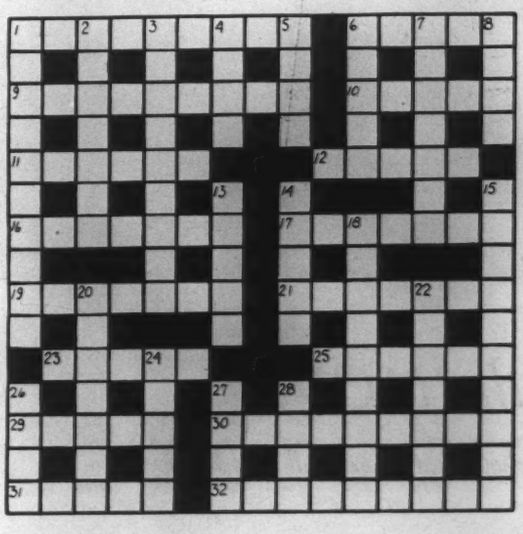
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1. Candy, preserve and vegetable. (5, 4)
6. He let her. (5)
9. Rudolph's nose was Santa's. (9)
10. Peter's left Britten's opera, aired by 15 last fall. (5)
11. It's half volume on a half day. (6)
12. The force of the beast? (5)
16. Often . . . . . for this. (7)
17. A song about a cad in a rustic paradise. (7)
19. Ware is in fear the news may get out. (7)
21. One did it with application, no doubt. (7)
23. Bear. (5)
25. Cape Island. (6)
29. Crowd? (5)
30. Are eyebrows an error? (9)
31. All God's chillun got 'em. (5)
32. Baseball driver? (3, 3, 3)

DOWN

1. C.B.C.'s angler for Canadian recognition. (4, 6)
2. Star lady? (7)
3. Made by a Chinaman on the first star? (9)
4. Ways that are hard to get a word in. (4)
5. Thick-skinned Brazilians, perhaps. (4)
6. Shakespeare's Poor Tom. (5)
7. I shot wildly at little Edward. (7)
8. Keel over. (4)
13. Representing no lady. (5)
14. Charlotte Corday's tubby victim. (5)
15. Now adding t' his reputation on C.B.C. (10)
18. Outfit that makes a capon give itself airs. (9)
20. Name given to "Stromboli's" director. (7)
22. I tip the regent a round figure. (7)
24. They take two seconds each. (5)
26. The name is to Cornelia what it was to her father, and he'd take your hide off. (4)
27. A light lover. (4)
28. As a lead, 15's may have down on it. (4)



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. Lord Beaverbrook
9. Violate
10. Lantern
11. Leopard
12. Icicle
14. Natality
15. Egress
17. Secede
20. Globular
24. Massey
25. Saracen
27. Avenger
28. Elevate
29. Louis S. St. Laurent

DOWN

1. Loveliness
2. Root out
3. Bradawl
4. Anecdote
5. Eclair
6. Banting
7. Overlie
8. See 26
13. Astringent
16. All's well
18. Chateau
19. Designs
21. Barbeau
22. Lactate
23. Cyprus
26 and 8. Paul Hane (114)

I TALK TO WOMEN . . . . by Phil Stone

Next week in SATURDAY NIGHT read what a radio interviewer has to say about interviewing the Distaff side before the microphone.

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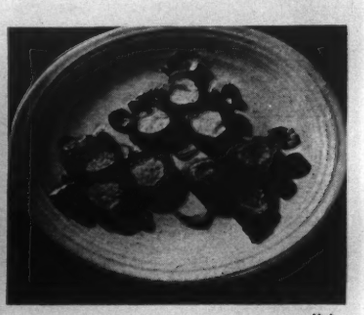

—Heinz

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CORE *a pickle, using an apple corer.*

STUFF *with cream cheese and chill.*

SLICE *pickle in quarter-inch slices.*

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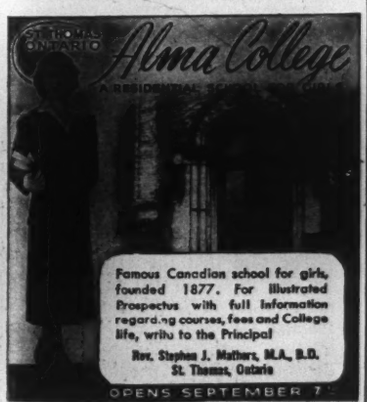
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THE LIGHTER SIDE

Who Said Bird-Brain?

by Mary Lowrey Ross

FROM England there has recently come word of a curious new type of civil revolution. English birds are attacking English milk bottles.

This is not the frivolous invention of an English journalist trying to fill up a column. You will find it in the English periodical *Nature*, a solid publication whose table of contents runs something like this:

"Origin of the Fluctuations in the Intensity of Radio Waves from Galactic Sources;

"Recent Breeding Phenomena in the American *Crepidula Fornicala* or Slipper-Limpet;

"Muscle Proteins and their Interaction with Adenosine Triphosphate;

"Opening of Milk Bottles by Birds."

Not even the British ornithologists are quite sure how the thing started. It is supposed, however, that some Einstein among the tomtits discovered it was possible to release milk from bottles by prying off the paper tops. Apparently it didn't occur to the originator of the idea to keep the discovery to himself, and there appear to have been no loyalty checks on any birds engaged in the original research. The secret was open to anybody who wanted to take advantage of it and soon not only the tomtits but the starlings, hedge sparrows, blackbirds, robins and chaffinches were all helping themselves from the milk bottles of British housewives.

THERE is no indication that the scheme is directed by any central bird intelligence. As a rule it's every bird for himself, though occasionally the tits operate in groups.

"There are some reports of parties following the milkman's cart down the street and removing tops from bottles in the cart while the milkman is delivering milk in the houses," *Nature* points out.

The whole enterprise is quite open and aboveboard. They don't sneak up on the bottles in the dark, and with all their resourcefulness they don't attempt to fool the housewife by replacements from the village pump. Another odd aspect of the phenomenon is that English birds took no interest in milk until the introduction of bottle delivery. The bottle apparently was the challenge and the researchers were excited less by hunger than by intellectual curiosity.

There are still a great number of backward districts in England, Scotland and Wales where the birds have never heard of the new advances in the nutritional field. The knowledge appears to be spreading, however, and there seems to have been considerable interchange of opinion about methods and techniques in removing bottle-tops. The question is just how does this communication take place?

THIS IS a problem that is likely to baffle British ornithologists for some time. Even to a trained ornithological ear a starling conference on the back lawn sounds, in loose human translation, something like this:

"Hey, leggo of that, it's mine!"

"You crazy, I saw it first!"

"You're a liar!"

"Who's a liar, who's a liar, who's a liar, you're a liar," etc., etc.

This of course may be only the way it *sounds*. What is actually going on may be something like this:

"The practice of bearing down heavily on the bottle cap is not recommended. This method, which is frequently followed by humans, merely results in loss of food-values and temper. The best technique so far invented is the one described by the Great Tit (Parus Major) in his most recent study, "Structural Problems in Relation to Wax Paper Bottle Tops: a Correction"; and I quote: "The researcher should remove the cardboard top layer by layer, until it is thin enough to insert the beak, when it may be flicked off in a single motion.

"When a metal foil top is encountered the best method is to hammer the top with the beak until a small hole appears, then insert the beak."

". . . A special piece of research on types of tin-foil stoppers."

IT IS a little humiliating to reflect that so far no reports have been received of Canadian birds learning to open milk bottles. The Canadian starling, though a direct descendant of the English starling, has shown no curiosity or even awareness of the vast field of experimentation waiting in the milk-bottle-cap field. In fact, as compared with the English tomtit or even English starling, the Canadian bird appears to be at about the cultural level of a Georgia woolhat.

Ornithologists would probably welcome a proposal to bring over some of the leading British authorities on bottle-cap removal for the benefit of the backward Canadian group. It is doubtful, however, if the idea would be welcomed by the Canadian housewife.

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SATURDAY NIGHT

Business Front

NOW THE LIGHTS WILL KEEP BURNING!

by Michael Young

—J. Lynch

LIGHTS ON: *Frost (L), Drew beam as Hydro's Saunders presses button.*

THEY cleared 11,000 acres of land, re-routed 23 miles of railway and 12 miles of highway. They dug up over four times as much dirt as Toronto's subway builders will have done when they have the underground transit finished. Then they began on the materials: they used enough concrete to build a standard sidewalk right across Canada—and then some! It took 140 train cars to carry the steel used, and 720 of them to carry the lumber.

Even in these days of billions of dollars, millions of tons, etc., etc., that is a lot of material and a lot of effort. It built two things: a badly needed dam for hydro-electric power, and a sort of monument. There is no inscription, but the tremendous outlay at Des Joachims, Ont., is effective testimony for the fact that modern industry — indeed modern living — stops without electricity, and is severely handicapped by any shortage of it.

Three Developments

It was this shortage — in Southern Ontario particularly—that has focussed the attention of industrial communities in the province on the three successive achievements of the people's Hydro-Electric Power Commission. These three hydro developments — the Tunnel Development on the Mississagi River, the one at Pine Portage on the Nipigon and Des Joachims on the Ottawa River, endowed power-short Ontario with hundreds of thousands of greatly-needed horsepower.

Back in February, 1948, people in Southern Ontario were learning the hard way that the picture of their war-born industrial expansion was not entirely rosy. More factories, more homes, yes and even more power-consuming gadgets made by the factories and used in the homes, had pushed the demand for electricity beyond the capacity of Ontario Hydro to supply it. At the time there was only one course open: pull the switches. That's what happened at regular intervals every day.

For a while it was great fun. The shortage became a political football kicked with equal vigor by all parties. It wasn't all political. There was talk of moving more new industrial development westward: Manitoba, anxious to attract industry, gleefully pointed to its abundant hydro-electric potential. In Ontario, business grumbled and laid in stocks of candles.

Meanwhile, harassed Hydro men had been pushing new developments. These are all starting to bear fruit this year. By the end of 1950, including already completed developments, about 874,000 hp will be available from eight of eleven postwar developments undertaken by the Ontario Commission. By 1952 there should be about 1,600,000 hp added to the resources of the Commission.

The giant of these new developments is the $75¾ million project at Des Joachims on the Ottawa River. It is about 38 miles upstream from Pembroke, Ont.

Ontario Premier Leslie Frost opened the big plant on June 28. "When Mr. Saunders (Hydro Commission Chairman) presses this button," said the Premier, "Ontario's hydro shortage will be over." And Des Joachims had the power to back up the optimism. When all eight turbine-generators are running, the plant will supply 480,000 hp to the Hydro Commission's Southern Ontario system.

—Ont. Hydro

GENERATORS HUM *and Des Joachims' 480,000 horsepower is on the way.*

To turn out that power, part of the Ottawa River has been backed up to a depth of 135 feet at the dam. Water rushes through 22-feet-wide penstocks down to the power plant where it turns the turbine-generators. Each one of these develops 60,000 hp under a head of 135 feet of water. They're big, and their parts number in the thousands. It took 22 flatcars to transport one generator. You get an idea of the size of the transport problem in this operation when you realize that it took 176 flatcars to transport the generators alone.

There was more to the Des Joachims development than engineering and getting material, however. The workability of the whole project depended to a tremendous extent on co-operation—between industries particularly. As Assistant General Manager Dr. Otto Holden pointed out, "Providing safe passage for timber . . . is a vital part of any development on the Ottawa River."

The Des Joachims engineers provided the safe passage. In addition to the main dam, Hydro had to construct a control dam to build up the water above the main one, and to control freshet flooding. Here, so the Ottawa River can continue its historic and vital role of transporter, engineers built a slide through which logs get past the dams (through Lake McConnel and back to the Ottawa River below the main dam). This year, over 200,000 logs will career down the steel plated, 1,000-feet-long slide.

In the last four years Hydro has spent some $500 million on expansion. Overall staff has been enlarged three and one half times.

What is behind all this expansion? It's a pretty familiar story in Ontario, but it points out the direction in which Canada is moving. It also points up the fact that, while our industrial growth is a cause for pride, it is accompanied by proportionately difficult problems.

War-Born

A war-born spurt to Canadian industrial development strained hydro-electric resources almost to the breaking point. There wasn't time or material to expand hydro facilities during the war. But it was expected that things would slacken off after it. A postwar slump — perhaps in a mild form—was expected.

The fact that the expected slump did not occur and that new and growing industry in Southern Ontario confronted the province's Hydro Commission with a steadily increasing demand for power, meant new hydro-electric generating facilities had to be set up at once—and in the face of competition from other industries for men and materials.

The three recent developments in Ontario are the first answers to this new power need: there are more to come. In fact they must come. When Premier Frost said Ontario's hydro shortage was over, he warned that there was no cause for complacency. He foreshadowed more trouble for the Washington lobbies that have been bucking the St. Lawrence Seaway and power project. Canada's industrial growth, he said, is not over yet. In spite of these hydro developments "even more power is necessary. We must turn without delay to the St. Lawrence."

BUSINESS ANGLE

Where's the Market Going?

WHEN South Korea was invaded the stock market fell sharply, as it always tends to do in the face of an event which quite possibly will bring about a drastic change in our economy. Naturally stockholders are apprehensive of drastic changes and they are disposed to get out of the market at least until the new direction is more clearly indicated. In the present case the fear is that the fighting in Korea might be no less than the beginning of another big war involving Canada, with all its inevitable economic disruptions and its governmental controls and restrictions.

War is a dreadful thing but it isn't necessarily a reason for selling common stocks—all stocks. A peculiarity of the stock market's recent behavior is that the price declines were not confined to the luxury trades, which might reasonably be expected to lose their markets in the event of war, but extended also to the very stocks (steel, metal goods, automobile, airplane, engineering, etc.) which might be expected to do well in a new war, as in past wars. Also the stock sellers gave no consideration, apparently, to the inflationary aspects of another war, to the possibility or probability that the pouring out of more money for war goods and restriction of civilian supplies would give another permanent boost to the consumer price level, in which case it would be logical to hold common stocks as an inflation hedge.

Looking Back to 1929

Because the Communist attack on Korea touched off the sharpest stock market break since 1929, there seems to be a disposition in some quarters to liken it to that event, as perhaps heralding the beginning of a long decline in business activity and stock prices. Actually there is no similarity between the two. The great 1929 crash was a collapse of the highly artificial, unsound valuations placed on stocks in a several-years-long market boom—the longest and biggest speculative carousal in history. Stock prices had got far beyond the levels justified by earnings prospects; everyone knew it, and when selling started everyone rushed to dump his holdings. Quickly there was panic.

Even after the first wild breaks were over the market continued weak, and stocks went progressively lower for the next 2½ years, until they stood at small fractions of their pre-crash figures. International Nickel common shares, for example, went down from $73 in 1929 to $4 in 1932, Aluminium Ltd. common from $280 in 1929 to $8.75 in 1932, Bank of Montreal shares from $425 to $150, B.C. Packers common from $32.50 to 60 cents, Power Corporation of Canada common from $139.75 to $6, Massey-Harris common from $99.50 to $2.36. And so on endlessly. Even Bell Telephone of Canada shares, with their demonstrated stability of earning power, declined from $183 in 1929 to $75 in 1932. Yet the company's operating income actually rose instead of declined, from $8,068,006 in 1929 to $8,874,213 in 1932!

Next Market Move

What a crash that was! It was as big as the boom which preceded it. In contrast, we've had a market boom of a kind lately, but a very, very mild one compared to that which ended in 1929. Stock prices were low, as measured by earnings, before this little boom began, and in general have not risen excessively. There's ground for believing that the stock market's behavior last week represented no more than the sum of countless individual reactions to the introduction of a major new uncertainty into the world situation; in other words, it evidenced a lack of understanding, a desire to "play safe", but not necessarily pessimism.

Where does the market go from here? The answer is that it should be up. It seems to be a reasonable bet that Moscow will back up, that it doesn't really want all-out war with the West. If that is so, it would go far towards removing the cloud of fear that has been overhanging us so long, and would prove highly constructive socially and economically. If there is to be war, frightful though that would be we might do well to face it now rather than later, since delay seems to favor Russia.

Suppose that peace or war is not clearly defined, that we continue to live in a "cold war" atmosphere that might turn hot at any moment. Then we shall find that the Korean "incident" has made life harder, in that we ourselves and the nations with whom we trade will feel compelled to expend more money, materials and productive energy on armaments and consequently have less to devote to constructive purposes.

—J. Steele

by P. M. Richards

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Informed and entertaining comment on the week's happenings at home and abroad.

Iron Fireman Automatic OIL FURNACE engineered for today's needs

—a complete home heating unit with built-in Iron Fireman VORTEX oil burner

—quick acting, for steady, even heat

—low fuel bills

This Iron Fireman oil-fired furnace is scientifically designed for use with the remarkably efficient VORTEX flame—the flame that gets much more heat from every drop of oil. The handsome, baked enamel cabinet also contains air filters, humidifier, and quiet, large capacity fan.

A complete winter air conditioner with the fuel saving Iron Fireman VORTEX flame

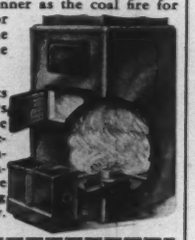
YOU can save up to one gallon of oil out of every three with this truly modern Iron Fireman oil furnace. The bowl-shaped, whirling Vortex flame is *different and better*. The horizontal hearth reflects heat *upward* into the furnace, blanketing the entire combustion chamber with hard hitting *radiant* heat.

This exclusive Iron Fireman whirling Vortex oil flame reaches top efficiency in a few seconds—no warm-up period before furnace begins delivering heat to your rooms. This makes it possible to adjust your thermostat for very short on-and-off periods, producing steady, uniform warmth throughout your home, with no fuel waste. These frequent firing periods give you greater home comfort—reducing cold, stratified air along floors. Iron Fireman Syncrostat controls operate the unit and guard your comfort day and night.

Ask for an illustrated picture story of the Iron Fireman Vortex oil burner, its marvelous flame and outstanding results.

Convert your furnace or boiler to automatic oil heat

The Iron Fireman Vortex conversion burner releases radiant heat to the primary heating surfaces in the same manner as the coal fire for which your furnace or boiler was designed. Flame is NOT enclosed in the ash pit.



Bowl-shaped flame starts above the grate line, covers the hearth and sweeps side walls. Radiant heat penetrates walls and crown-sheet of combustion chamber. Every available square inch of primary heating surface used most effectively.

Illustrated Folder

Sent free on request. Use the coupon.

Iron Fireman Mfg. Co. of Canada, Ltd.
80 Ward Street, Dept. 35, Toronto, Ontario.
Send folder on Iron Fireman oil heating.

Name_____

Address_____

City_____

IRON FIREMAN

AUTOMATIC HEATING WITH GAS, OIL, COAL

Tip-Top on Test Tubes

Research Chemists Met In Toronto To Talk Of Things To Come

by Gordon McCaffrey

THE CONVENTION at the Royal York Hotel in Toronto at the end of June had all the characteristics of a hometown service club meeting—with one difference. The men buttonholing each other in the hall and talking shop at luncheons were speaking a language all their own, with a little bit of English dropped in here and there.

They spoke of hydration, reduction and synthesis. Anthelmentics, dithiocarbamates, and tetrasodium pyrophosphates were on the tips of their tongues. They talked glibly about microtomes, histokines, and densimometers. They wore lapel badges signed Cenco, Erco, Inco.

But if their language seemed strange, their business was an indispensable part of our national well-being. They are the men who give us nylon and styron, detergents and insecticides, paint and varnish and a countless number of every-day products. They are the research chemists, the development engineers and the chemical engineers—members of the Chemical Institute of Canada — who work from college text book and test tube to pilot plants and mass-production factories to find new methods and new products.

At the 33rd annual convention last month, they heard Arnold Smith, President of Monsanto (Canada) Ltd., predict a bountiful future for chemists. "We can and should be much more self-sufficient in chemicals than we are now. Of all industrial or potentially industrial countries, Canada seems to be in the number two position for overall raw material supplies needed by the chemical industries."

There was plenty of good news for the public, too. In a few years, if we can believe the prediction of manufacturers of synthetic fabrics, your suits or dresses will be made almost entirely of nylon and rayon. They won't shrink and they won't attract moths. The chemists say they'll look as good as wool and cotton, and cost less.

Atomic

The Chalk River Atomic Energy Project sent G. P. Maxwell to spread the news about radioactive iodine-131, an isotope which will have great value in diagnostic, therapeutic and metabolic studies related to thyroid function.

Scientists came from the National Research Council to tell the industrial chemists of the latest developments at Ottawa. Dr. K. A. Clendenning described how radioactive and heavy isotopes were being used to probe the mysteries of plant life.

Other researchers from NRC reported that western wild mustard and stinkweed seeds recovered from the harvest of wheat are being converted to oil suitable for household and industrial use. Refined and blended they will make palatable salad and cooking oils and industrial lubricants and plasticisers.

The Department of Mines is not being taken off-guard by the Alberta oil discoveries. Its chemists are continuing research and development on the bituminous sands of Northern Alberta. Last year a pilot plant separated the bitumen from 500 tons of bituminous sand per day. The Department also brought the Chemical Institute up to date on the application of chemical resistant paints as an answer to the industrial headache of corrosion. Its findings are the result of over three years' study.

—CP

NEW PRESIDENT: *Dr. Stanley Beatty now heads the Chemical Institute.*

Motorists are in line for additional riding miles per tire. Firestone chemists described a new synthetic "cold rubber" which is expected to increase treadwear from 15 to 35 per cent. While natural rubber gives better traction on ice and snow, cold rubber gives better traction on wet pavement.

Researchers Jacques and Spinks at the University of Saskatchewan have been studying the anti-coagulating properties of "dicumarol," a chemical found in sweet clover. They attached radioactive carbon to the dicumarol and followed its course with Geiger counters through the bodies of mice and rabbits. They found that the dicumarol passed out of the blood stream and appeared in the liver. If it stays in the liver long enough, it may become an effective agent in combatting thrombosis.

One of the aims of the Chemical Institute is to improve the efficiency, technical skill and scientific knowledge of its members. The convention last month went a long way to aiding that purpose. But it also impressed the delegates on the close cooperation between government, industry and university in bringing chemistry into the home and factory.

CAN. BUSINESS

THE ECONOMY

THE RED attack on South Korea and the Western reaction to it have injected a big question mark into the business outlook. Will Canada's economy and those of the United States and Britain have to be quickly replaced on a war footing? It would mean the hasty reconversion of plants capable of supplying the wanted munitions of war, and the diversion of manpower to that purpose. In view of the present condition of close to full employment (on June 15 registered jobseekers numbered only 220,400), the manpower problem would be acute from the beginning of the new emergency, if the latter was accepted as requiring an all-out effort. Fortunately plans for such a re-transformation of the economy already exist, and objectives should be attained earlier and more efficiently this time.

Even if the Reds back down in Korea, Canada and the Western allies will feel compelled to approach more closely an actual war footing. The surprise attack there may be repeated somewhere else; this possibility, even if we have immediate peace, must henceforth be in the forefront of western minds. Whatever the outcome in respect of Korea, it seems certain that preparedness for war will from now on consume more manpower, materials and money than it has in the past.

Investment:

FALL OF THE BULL

FOR a full year the bulls had been busy on the stock market. There had been an uninterrupted advance since June 1949. On June 26 that advance was wiped out in five hours of trading. In Toronto, four-fifths of the stocks traded registered declines, and though the retreat was orderly, it covered a big distance: it was the largest single day drop since 1929.

Generally, the war in Korea was blamed for the heavy selling. But there were two factors that suggested the Communist attack was not the only cause. The so-called "war babies" (stocks in products which are badly needed in war) had fallen too. Western oils, for instance, took the sharpest percentage loss in Toronto on the first day of the drops. Steels, base metals, and heavy equipment took it on the chin too.

That was contradiction enough. But on top of this was the fact that the drop following war in Korea was greater than the drop at the beginning of World War II.

If the Korean war was responsible, why had the war babies suffered? And why was the drop greater than that which followed the declaration of war in 1939? In the first case, people no longer thought of war as a big profit maker after the World War II experience with controls, taxes and shortages. There might have been an inclination to try and get out with the gains already made.

In the second case, there had been almost 18 months during which the market paid attention to only one piece of international news: the de-

Automobile and General Casualty Insurance

Lumbermens Mutual Casualty Company

Agency Inquiries Invited

B. C. DAHLMANN, Asst. Vice-Pres., Continental Bldg., Toronto, Elgin 3351

LEVEL SERVICE SECURITY

Fire and Allied Lines Written in Associated Companies

"THE SAFETY-MINDED COMPANY"

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

DIVIDEND NO. 234

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF TWENTY CENTS per share on the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 31st July 1950 and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after TUESDAY, the FIRST day of AUGUST next, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on 30th June 1950. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board

JAMES STEWART
General Manager

Toronto, 16th June 1950.

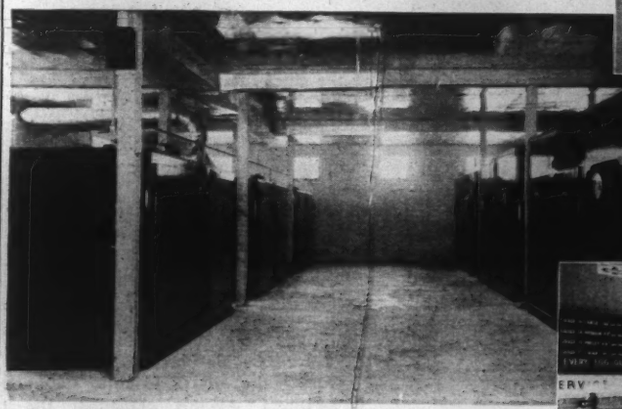
Frigidaire Refrigeration *Holds High Quality* of Spruceleigh Farm Eggs

— one of the largest market egg producers in the British Empire

SPRUCELEIGH FARM LIMITED of Brantford, Ontario has

250 acres entirely devoted to poultry
30,000 laying hens
60,000-chick brooding capacity

"We have always considered it good business to buy good equipment", says Mr. Norman S. Schultz of Spruceleigh Farm, Brantford, Ontario. "That is why we chose Frigidaire refrigeration. Also, we are very pleased with the workmanship in the installation. It is a credit to Maich Refrigeration Co., of Brantford, who sold us this equipment and put it in."



The foundation of Spruceleigh Farm business is market eggs. Shown here is their Frigidaire-equipped egg chill room. Frigidaire coolers have also been installed in their grading room to hold quality.

A large volume of eggs is sold retail at the farm. "We installed a Frigidaire-equipped self-service counter to handle this trade and it is doing an excellent job," says Mr. Schultz.

• Nowhere in the world today are better quality eggs being marketed than those which come from Canadian producers such as Spruceleigh Farm. Frigidaire is naturally proud to have been selected by so many of these successful producers to protect the high quality of their products.

Frigidaire will give you better refrigeration at less cost

Surely there is no safer buying guide than the experience of others. Frigidaire refrigeration will do for you what it is doing for thousands like Spruceleigh Farm. Frigidaire compressors, cooling units and controls are all designed and engineered by Frigidaire to work together smoothly, enduringly, as a matched, balanced unit. Every Frigidaire refrigeration product is built to give you the *right* refrigeration results at the lowest cost consistent with absolute dependability.

For your own satisfaction, get the facts about Frigidaire refrigeration for your requirements now. Consult your local Frigidaire Commercial Refrigeration Dealer. Or send the coupon today.

SEND THIS COUPON FOR FULL INFORMATION

FRIGIDAIRE

PRODUCTS OF CANADA, LIMITED
Leaside, Ontario

Frigidaire is made only by General Motors

FRIGIDAIRE PRODUCTS OF CANADA LIMITED
Dept. SN.
Leaside, Ontario.
Please send me information on refrigeration equipment for the following use .....
Name .....
Address .....
City ..... Prov. .....

X-386

J. P. LANGLEY & CO.
C. P. ROBERTS, F.C.A.
Chartered Accountants
905 Bank of Montreal Bldg.
Toronto

Inquire about

CANADIAN INVESTMENT FUND

Ask your Investment Dealer or Broker for details and prospectus.

CALVIN BULLOCK LTD.

THE SHAWINIGAN WATER AND POWER COMPANY

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of fifty cents (50c) per share on the Series "A" 4% Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares and a dividend of fifty six and one quarter cents (56¼c) on the Series "B" 4½% Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares of the Company have been declared for the quarter ending September 30th, 1950, payable October 2nd, 1950, to shareholders of record September 2nd, 1950.

By Order of the Board,
J. L. T. MARTIN,
Secretary.

Montreal, June 26th, 1950.

THE SHAWINIGAN WATER AND POWER COMPANY

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of thirty cents (30c) per share has been declared on the no par value common shares of the Company for the quarter ending June 30th, 1950, payable August 25th, 1950, to shareholders of record July 15th, 1950.

By Order of the Board,
J. L. T. MARTIN,
Secretary.

Montreal, June 26th, 1950.

valuation of sterling. This was in marked contrast to the prewar picture when every speech of Hitler or Mussolini was reflected in movements on the stock exchanges.

There was a reaction to the declaration of World War II, but it didn't come out of a clear sky—it was a continuation of reactions which had appeared regularly through most of the 1930's. The response to what optimists are calling the Korean "Affair" came from a relatively clear sky—marketwise anyway.

THE BUSY BEAR: *Not all Korea.*

Korea, along with a new railroad strike in the U.S., a weakness on the London market, and perhaps the French political trouble, had helped market men make up their minds: it was time to unload. The only trouble was, everyone did it at once.

Trade:

HOPE IN WEST INDIES

THE CANADIAN hope that Britain's import program would be expanded with the improvement in her dollar position looks like being fulfilled. Newfoundland iron-ore is one of the likely beneficiaries. C. D. Howe slipped in talking about an "iron-ore contract." The position is that British firms which want to buy Newfoundland ore will be allowed the dollars if they can make a satisfactory deal with Dosco.

Lumber from North America is also on the British import program. ECA pays and it has to be sold by tender; but the U.S. has bid prices so high that Canada can probably take as much of the orders as the lumbermen want. They may find it's not so immediately profitable as selling to the U. S.; but on a longer view some Canadian firms will probably want to keep their foot in the British market.

Plans are also being worked out to revive Canadian sales in the British West Indies. This involves agreement with the colonial governments and also with the U.S. Britain is bound not to favor Canada at the expense of the U.S. Intensive negotiations are going on, and the Government is hoping for an early solution.

Employment:

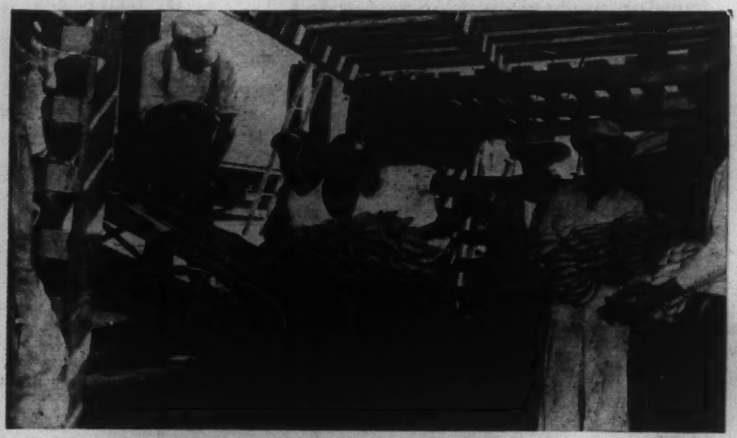
MORE JOBS

A SURVEY by the Canadian Institute of Public Opinion shows unemployment ranks as the top problem in the minds of Canadians in four out of five main geographic areas. The Maritimes, Quebec, Ontario and BC were all more worried about it than anything else. On the Prairies, floods and bad highways were main worries.

The prominence of unemployment as the chief thing to worry about was in the nature of a hangover from the bad winter job situation. Most recent figures from the Department of Labor show an 86,100 drop in the number of jobless in four weeks.

The number of Canadians without work was still 74,000 higher than at the same time last year, but in some industries (agriculture, pulp and paper, automobiles, primary iron and steel and electrical equipment) busy conditions were keeping the demand for labor at a high level.

During the winter trouble, Labor Department officials explained the growing level of unemployment as the result of an increase in the size of the labor force—not as evidence that business was slowing down. Apparently confident that a growing labor force provides its own jobs, immigration officials last week brought in a new policy which will stimulate immigration to Canada.



—Wide World

WEST INDIES PRODUCT: *To export machinery we import bananas.*

A hint to weary BARTENDERS
(kitchen variety)

No squeezing, no time lost, no waste—when you use Rose's Lime Juice in your drinks. It's the natural whole juice of selected West Indies' limes, *tree-ripened* for perfect mixing. Economical, too! Buy a bottle *today* at your nearest quality food store. Take the burden out of bartending!

For refreshing
DAIQUIRIS, GIMLETS, RICKEYS, LIMEADES
always use

ROSE'S LIME JUICE

Both Unsweetened (Dry) and Sweetened
Bottled in England by L. Rose & Co., Ltd.
If your dealer cannot supply you ask him to order from the Sole Canadian Distributor:
John A. Huston Co. Ltd.
36-48 Caledonia Rd., Toronto

DAVIS LEATHER COMPANY LIMITED

NOTICE OF DIVIDENDS

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 37½c per share has been declared on the outstanding Class A shares of this Company, payable September 1, 1950, to shareholders of record at the close of business on August 1, 1950.

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 17½c per share has been declared on the outstanding Class B shares of this Company payable September 1, 1950, to shareholders of record at the close of business on August 1, 1950.

By Order of the Board.

KENNETH C. BENNINGTON,
Secretary.

Newmarket, Ontario.
June 28, 1950.

CANADIAN BREWERIES LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of fifty cents (50c) per share has been declared on the outstanding Capital Stock of this Company, payable October 2, 1950, to shareholders of record at the close of business August 31, 1950.

By Order of the Board,
W. C. BUTLER, Secretary.

Toronto, June 26, 1950.

PENMANS LIMITED

Dividend Notice

NOTICE is hereby given that the following Dividends have been declared for the quarter ending the 31st day of July, 1950.

On the Preferred Stock, one and one-half per cent. (1½%), payable on the 1st day of August to Shareholders of record of the 3rd day of July, 1950.

On the Common Stock, seventy-five cents (75c) per share, payable on the 15th day of August to Shareholders of record of the 17th day of July, 1950.

By Order of the Board.

MONTREAL, June 26, 1950.
L. P. ROBERTON,
Secretary-Treasurer.

U.S. BUSINESS

LOST HELP

PROTOTYPE legislation aimed at aiding U.S. plane makers in overcoming the big Canadian and British lead in commercial jet aircraft probably will be lost in the adjournment shuffle. The bill, favored by government officials and begrudgingly approved by the aviation industry, would provide $12,500,000 to test new type planes.

Congress is shooting for late August adjournment and has a heavy calendar of "must" business ahead. If no place is found on the agenda for the prototype bill, it will die upon adjournment and have to be introduced all over again in the 1951 Congressional session.

The bill is a compromise between those who wanted an all-out government subsidy for commercial jet developments and those who look with suspicion on any sort of government aid for civil aircraft development.

—Consolidated

LEAD REFINING: *U.S. demand is good. Last week's drop was due to uncertainty on future stockpiling plans.*

Investment:

INSURANCE OPPORTUNITY

THE leading U.S. life insurance companies may have the opportunity for the first time next year of becoming substantial investors in common stocks. A bill to provide this authority is being readied for introduction in the NY State legislature early in 1951.

Presently the state limits investments by life companies to bonds and preferred stocks. Having allowed investments in equities up to 35 per cent of legal trust funds recently, there should be little opposition among the law-makers to authorizing the investment of 5 per cent of life company assets in common stocks. If other states that still prohibit common stock purchases followed suit, the way would be paved for purchase by these large institutional investors of some $3 billion worth of common stocks or 5 per cent of the industry's $60 billion assets.

Some companies might not make use of the power to buy commons, should it be granted. Even those leading concerns that would like to do so could be expected to spread purchases over a period of years. The life companies are under no pressure to find new investment outlets as the building boom will provide an outlet for nearly $2 billion of these new funds this year.

THEN AND NOW

APPOINTMENTS

Maj.-Gen. E. L. M. (Tommy) Burns, DSO, OBE, MC, 53, becomes Deputy Minister of Veterans' Affairs on July 15.

Col. A. G. Cherrier, OBE, 49, is the first Canadian Military Attaché to Italy.

DEATHS

The **Hon. James Osborne McLenaghen,** 59, Attorney-General of Manitoba since 1941; of a heart attack at his Little Britain home.

James Allison Glen, 72, former speaker of the House, Canadian Chairman of the International Joint Commission; suddenly in Ottawa.

Maj.-Gen. Donald M. Hogarth, CMG, DSO, 72, soldier, industrialist, politician, and the man behind the development of Steep Rock Iron Mines, Ont.; in Toronto.

Maj.-Gen. W. B. M. King, DSO, 72, veteran of the South African and First World Wars; in Toronto.

Mrs. Frances Cole, 85, leader in women's Liberal organizations and welfare groups in Ontario; in Niagara Falls.

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INSURANCE OFFICE
IN THE WORLD

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE LTD.
FOUNDED 1710
FIRE MARINE

TORONTO
MONTREAL WINNIPEG EDMONTON VANCOUVER

EVERYONE NEEDS THE SUN

SILVER - MILLER
MINES LIMITED
(No Personal Liability)

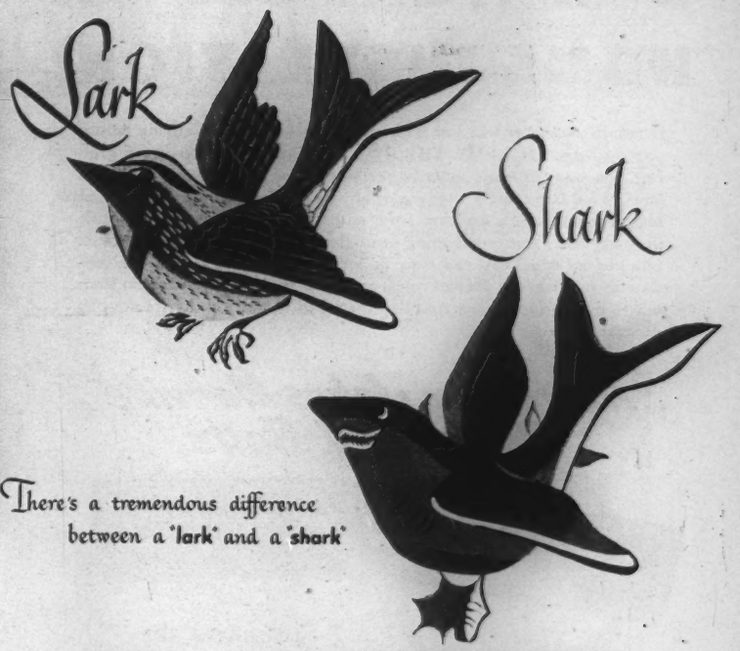
DIVIDEND NO. 2

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a quarterly dividend of Three Cents (3c) per share has been declared payable in Canadian Funds, Monday, July 31st, 1950, to shareholders of record at the close of business on Wednesday, July 12th, 1950.

By Order of the Board.

JOHN W. TOVELL,
President.

Toronto, Ontario,
June 22nd, 1950.



There's a tremendous difference between a "lark" and a "shark"

- and there is a powerful difference, too, between gasoline and "Ethyl" gasoline!

"Ethyl" gasoline is *high octane* gasoline. That's why it brings out the top power of your engine — makes a difference that you can feel on hills, on the open road, and when you need quick power for passing or acceleration.

When you see the familiar yellow-and-black "Ethyl" emblem on a pump, you know you are getting this better gasoline. "Ethyl" antiknock fluid is the famous ingredient that steps up power and performance.

ETHYL ANTIKNOCK, LTD., 67 Richmond St. West, TORONTO, ONT.

PROMOTION OPPORTUNITY

Large Canadian publishing organization requires creative promotion specialist. Must be self starter with ability to provide consistently good copy and ideas. Knowledge of layout and production essential. This is a new position offering good scope and remuneration for the right applicant. Write, giving details as to experience, age and salary expected.

Box 244, Saturday Night, Toronto.

DON'T GAMBLE ON HOME INSULATION!

HOME INSULATION will last a "housetime" — if you investigate before you insulate, AND BUY THE BEST! Unlike a child buying a grab bag, you want to *know what you're getting for your money.* With J-M Rock Wool Batts you can see you're buying a tough, strong, firmly felted longfibre batt that's uniform from end to end, edge to edge! Unlike ordinary batts, this outstanding insulation stays put and will not settle. Straight cut edges ensure a snug fit between joists and rafters — a continuous heat barrier free of voids and thin spots. They leave no gaps where moisture can form and dry rot set in to destroy the framework of your house.

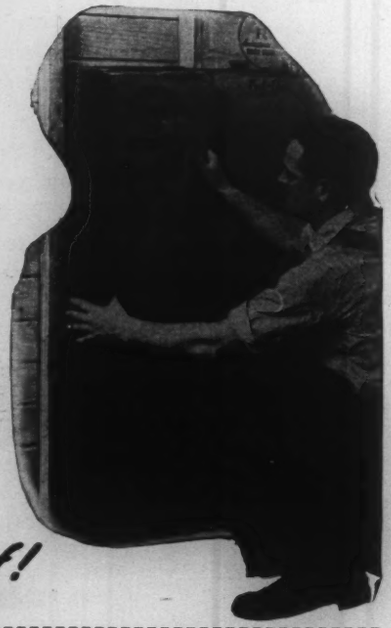
Insist on Johns-Manville Rock Wool Batts

J-M BATTS ARE TOUGHER AND STRONGER

They're stronger than ordinary batts, light in weight, far more resilient and are uniform throughout. Firmly felted from longfibre rock wool, they will not crumble or fray — will not sag or settle. Mineral in composition, J-M Batts are permanent, and will not rot, decay or attract vermin.

J-M BATTS FIT SNUGLY BETWEEN FRAMING

They're quickly and easily installed. Straight cut edges provide a snug fit that prevents heat losses and air infiltration. Even when cut to fit irregular spaces, edges are left sharp and clean to ensure an efficient insulation job.



J-M BATTS ARE *Fireproof!*

FOR EXISTING HOMES GET THE SAME DEPENDABLE INSULATING EFFICIENCY WITH J-M "BLOWN" ROCK WOOL

J-M also manufactures nodulated Longfibre Rock Wool for the efficient insulation of existing buildings. This is pneumatically installed in closed wall spaces and in closed or open attic spaces. Specially designed "blowing" equipment is used and the work is done only by approved contractors.

For complete details and free folders on J-M Rock Wool Batts or "Blown" Home Insulation (state which), write Johns-Manville, Dept. 45, 199 Bay St., Toronto.

JOHNS-MANVILLE JM PRODUCTS

Other J-M Building Materials Include:

DURABESTOS ROOF SHINGLES • ASBESTOS FLEXBOARD
CEDARGRAIN ASBESTOS SIDING SHINGLES • ASPHALT SHINGLES

B-253

INSURANCE

INSTALMENT SALES COVER

UNIFORM rules and regulations regarding the issuance of insurance policies of all types in connection with the purchase and payment of automobiles and personal property on the instalment plan have long been needed, mainly for buyer's protection.

This matter has been under consideration for some time by a subcommittee of the National Association of Insurance Commissioners. At its convention a report was submitted with a set of proposed rules.

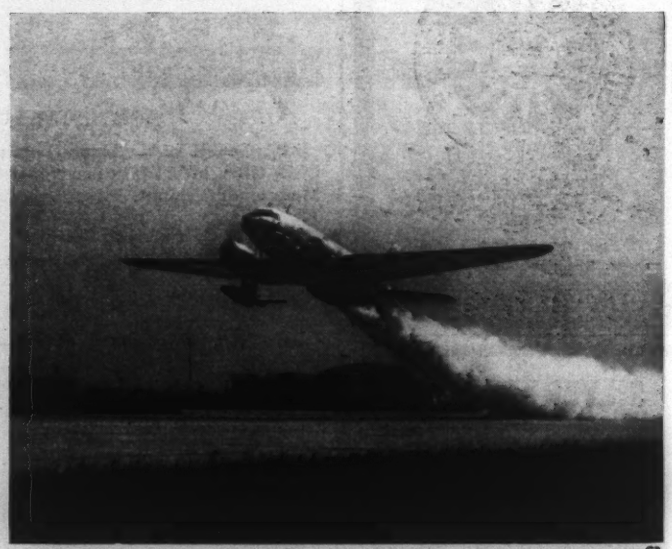
These rules require a complete disclosure of insurance obtained by a finance factor from an insurance company or its authorized agent, which insurance must be made in all cases to the ultimate purchaser of such insurance. The insurance company must within the time limit prescribed by law, or 30 days, after execution of a retail instalment contract or the consummation of a loan, send to the retail buyer a policy or policies or certificates, which insurance contract must be written clearly setting forth the amount of the premium, the kind or kinds of insurance and the scope of the coverage, and must contain all of the terms, exceptions, restrictions, etc.

Policies not containing public liability or property damage coverage must be clearly stamped or printed to the effect that such coverage is not included in the policy. No so-called master policy shall reduce the standard form policy rights of the insured (purchaser or borrower) on similar coverage, as compared to the individual type of policy, with the approved standard loss payable clause attached. All policies must be effective from the moment the purchaser or borrower takes delivery of the property.

Every purchaser or borrower desiring insurance to cover either the purchaser's or borrower's interest, or that of the finance factor, must be given the option of furnishing to the finance factor a required policy of insurance in a duly licensed company, acceptable to the finance factor, which acceptance must not be arbitrarily withheld providing it contains coverage required by the finance factor.

No contractual agreement or plan is to be used which permits the collection of an application or policy-writing fee, in addition to the premium, unless legally in effect. Where Single Interest insurance is written in connection with a finance or loan transaction, a clear and concise statement advising the purchaser or borrower that the insurance effected is solely for the interest of the finance factor, and that no protection thereunder exists for the benefit of the purchaser or borrower, must be furnished the purchaser-borrower. Such policies must have clearly stamped or printed on title-page "single interest only, no subrogation."

Prompt notification must be given the assured, purchaser or borrower, of any change in the policy or certificate, except where cancellation is effected by surrender of the purchaser's copy of the policy contract, or through a lost policy receipt, which must be accompanied by or have incorporated therein a signed request from the named assured for cancellation. Where a policy is cancelled by the insurance company, the pro rata unearned return premium due the assured must be paid him either by the company or the agent through whom it was written.—*George Gilbert*



—CP

QUICK JUMP

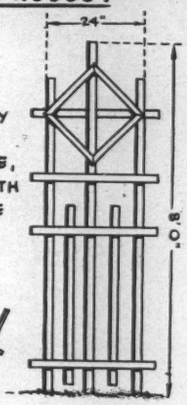
JET-assisted-take-off boosts this RCAF Dakota off the runway after a run of only 1,000 feet. It usually takes 3,000. This is the first RCAF plane to be equipped with JATO. The new take-off aid enables large planes to take-off from clearings where only small planes could operate.

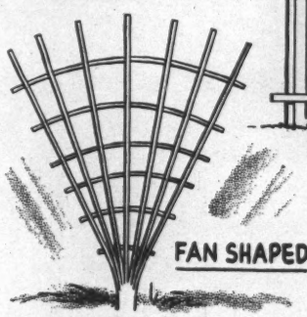
Around the Home...

LET'S SAY IT WITH ROSES!

TRELLISES

MAIN UPRIGHTS 2" × 2" FOR STRENGTH. CROSS SLATS ½" × 1½" - ORDINARY LATH SATISFACTORY BEFORE PAINTING WHITE, PUT IN A FEW INCH-LENGTH STAPLES, TO WHICH ROSE CANES MAY BE TIED WITH STRING.





FAN SHAPED

MADE FROM 7-FOOT PIECE OF 2" × 4" PINE, DRESSED FOUR SIDES. CUTS MADE WITH CIRCULAR SAW TO WITHIN ONE FOOT OF BASE. NOT ALL FINISHING AT SAME POINT. BRACES NOTCHED TO LOCK INTO THE UPRIGHT PIECES. NAILS NOT REQUIRED.

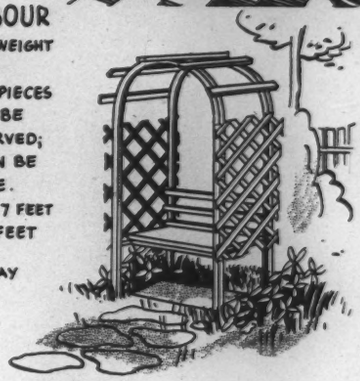
BARBECUE

½" IRON RODS OR BARS, SET BETWEEN BRICKS OR LAID ON A LEDGE FORMED BY BRICKS PROTRUDING. BASE MAY BE OF CONCRETE AT LEAST 10" DEEP, PLACED ON GRAVEL OR PACKED CINDERS.
SUGGEST LENGTH OF 3'5¾", WIDTH OF 3'1½"

ARCHWAY OR ARBOUR

UPRIGHTS - 2" × 4" FOR WEIGHT
SEAT SLATS - 1" × 4"
SIDE SLATS - LATH OR PIECES OF ½" × 2". TOP MAY BE CUT STRAIGHT OR CURVED; A WAGON WHEEL CAN BE USED TO ADVANTAGE.
HEIGHT - ABOUT 6½ OR 7 FEET
WIDTH AND DEPTH 3 FEET

USE AS ARCHWAY OVER PATH OR AT DOORWAY OR AS AN ARBOUR WITH SEAT....



TOM GARD'S NOTE BOOK

The rose — the universally popular flower — should be in every garden in at least one of its varied forms. Ramblers, pillar roses and climbers can be used to advantage on trellises or pergolas. Ideas for two trellises and two arbours are shown.

My teen-age daughter kept at me until I finally built a barbecue in a secluded corner of the garden — and I must admit its use has NOT been restricted to teenagers.

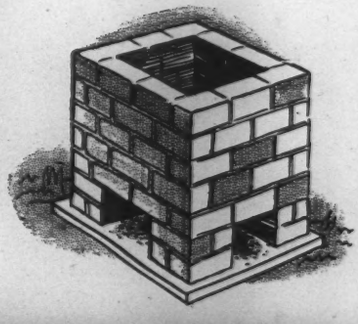
Am also building a brick incinerator. It should help keep debris about the place to a minimum.

• • • • • •

For more information on these and many other ideas — write Tom Gard, c/o MOLSON'S (Ontario) LIMITED, P.O. Box 490, Adelaide Street Station, Toronto, for the illustrated booklet "AROUND THE HOME".

INCINERATOR

ABOUT 3' × 3'
A FEW CROSS BARS HALFWAY UP WILL KEEP WASTE MATERIAL FROM PACKING PERMIT A QUICKER FIRE.



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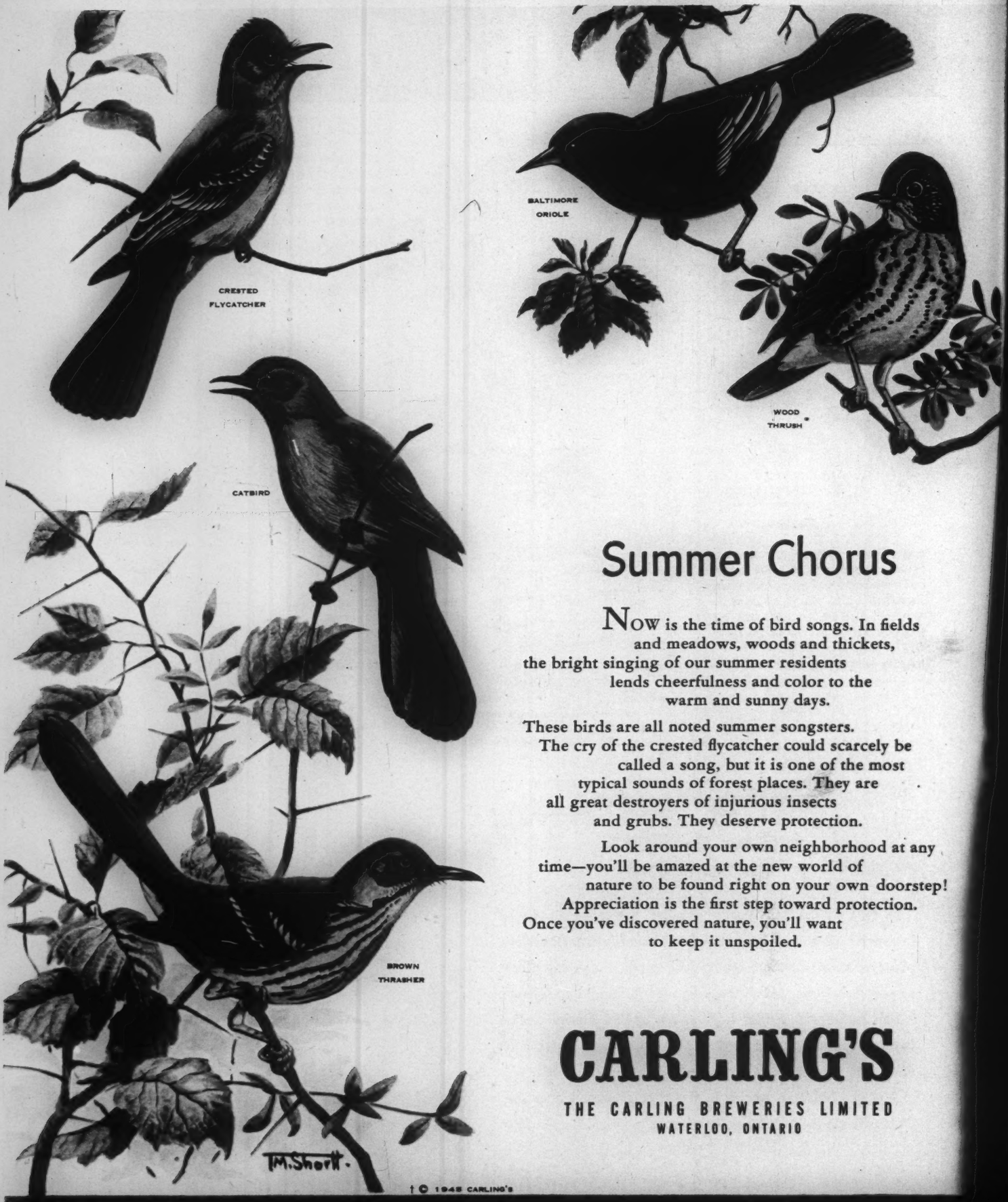

Summer Chorus

NOW is the time of bird songs. In fields and meadows, woods and thickets, the bright singing of our summer residents lends cheerfulness and color to the warm and sunny days.

These birds are all noted summer songsters. The cry of the crested flycatcher could scarcely be called a song, but it is one of the most typical sounds of forest places. They are all great destroyers of injurious insects and grubs. They deserve protection.

Look around your own neighborhood at any time—you'll be amazed at the new world of nature to be found right on your own doorstep! Appreciation is the first step toward protection. Once you've discovered nature, you'll want to keep it unspoiled.

CARLING'S

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WATERLOO, ONTARIO

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